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ABSTRACT

Information on the way in which tuition and fees are determined in each of the 13 western states served by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming) is presented. Changes in tuition and fee charges at western institutions since 1977 are also reported. Several issues related to setting public college tuition are reviewed, including the following: the share of the cost of education in each type of institution that should be borne by students through student charges, and whether the cost borne by each source of financial support should be different for different levels of education (lower and upper divisions and graduate). The policy or basis for setting tuition and fees for full-time students at colleges and universities in each of the 13 western states is described, and policy profiles for public four-year and two-year institutions are appended. Additional considerations for setting tuitions are examined in regard to the following broad categories: determining the share of costs for tuition charges, determining tuition increases, and technical considerations in defining the cost of education. Recent changes in the amounts charged for tuition and fees and information on tuition differentials for resident and graduate students are examined. The analysis indicates that four states index charges to some percentage of the cost of education and nine do not. Furthermore, although authority to set tuition is usually reserved for the appropriate governing board, state legislatures strongly influence the process. (SW)

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Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the West

Practices, Trends, Policy Considerations

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Information Series — 3

Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the West

Practices, Trends, Policy Considerations

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

WICHE
Improving Education in The West

WICHE, the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, is a nonprofit regional organization. It helps the thirteen member states to work together to provide high-quality, cost-effective programs to meet the education and manpower needs of the West. Member states are Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. WICHE's Information Clearinghouse has initiated this Information Series to provide assistance to higher education and government policy makers in the West.

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Preface

The topic of student charges, usually tuition and fees, is on the agenda of states and public colleges and universities as they build their budgets for higher education. Despite the recurring need to address the topic of setting tuition and fees, there seems to be little agreement on what those charges represent, how they should be used, and what standards exist for judging the impact of tuition increases on students. Comparisons among states are clearly useful, but policies pertaining to tuition and fees should be developed within the unique context and environment of each state. Several western states are currently engaged in an analysis of their tuition and fee structures and policies at public institutions. For example, one state has raised tuition at community colleges to regain income lost due to property tax relief. Other states may look to this solution as economic constraints impel states to review their mechanisms for funding higher education. On the other hand, states may be compelled to consider tuition and fee increases in light of their commitments to provide student access and educational opportunity through a policy of low public college tuition.

Whatever decisions are ultimately made in establishing tuition levels and policies, there is a need to remind ourselves that the traditional commitment to maximum educational opportunity through either no tuition or minimal tuition in public institutions of higher education has significantly contributed to the vitality and strength of society in the western states.

This report endeavors to make a contribution to state efforts by providing a factual profile of the manner in which tuition and fees are determined in each of the thirteen western states served by WICHE and by presenting an analysis of changes in tuition and fee charges at western institutions since 1977. The report consists of four sections: Section one provides a brief overview of several issues related to setting public college tuition. Section two describes the policy or basis for setting tuition and fees at colleges and universities in each of the thirteen western states. Section three presents recent changes in the amounts

charged for tuition and fees and information on tuition differentials for nonresident and graduate students. The final section presents a brief list of policy considerations or questions related to setting tuition.

This report was prepared by Dennis Viehland and Norman Kaufman of the WICHE staff and is based mainly on data supplied and verified by each of the state higher education executive officers. We extend our sincere thanks to the western state SHEEOs and their staffs for their time and effort. Please address any inquiries to the WICHE Information Clearinghouse, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302. Telephone (303) 497-0221 or 0223.

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Executive Director
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

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1. Introduction

Tuition policy is important to states and institutions, in part, because it ultimately determines the gross income, either to institutions and state systems or to the state treasury, generated by charges to students. Some state policy makers may view tuition and fees as user charges that should be levied to pay for services provided. Unlike many other public services--highway repair and wildlife conservation, for example--that are funded by direct or indirect user fees (e.g., gasoline taxes and hunting licenses), only a small percentage of public college revenues are derived from tuition and fees. In FY 1977, tuition and fees accounted for approximately 10 percent of the educational and general revenues of western public colleges and universities in contrast to 52 percent from state appropriations. As states encounter fiscal difficulties, they will undoubtedly seek to increase revenues from numerous sources, tuition among them.

Tuition policy is important, too, because it is closely tied to student access and the state's commitment to provide citizens with opportunities to attend state-supported institutions of higher education. In states that operate grant programs there is a clear need to coordinate student assistance and tuition policies. However, available evidence suggests that tuition setting in public colleges and universities is more ad hoc than it should be. One observer has noted that:

> Tuitions in public institutions are frequently determined not on the basis of explicit state financial policy but as a residual calculation from the difference between operating budget requirements and state appropriations [6, pp. 67 68].

A study of the setting of tuition at fifty major public universities ascertained that ". . . present tuition levels in fifty major public universities stem largely from historical practices and conditions common to geographic areas of the country . . . (5, pp. 544)." Rusk and Leslie, in the study just cited, continue:

> Perhaps, the major implication of the study is that tuition prices appear largely to be the result of evolutionary

rather than planning processes; that is, rather than develop tuition prices in conformance with an agreed-upon and openly debated state policy, states seem to have set and changed prices in incremental, unplanned fashion [5, p. 544].

They proceed to note, however, that tuition setting in public institutions of higher education is becoming more thoughtful and more policy oriented.

This report provides information on tuition and fee setting in the thirteen western states of the WICHE Compact. Given both the generally ad hoc nature of public college tuition setting and the influence of regional and historic factors, this report presents comparative data that provide some of the information necessary for a more systematic approach to setting public college tuition.

Most educators and political leaders recognize that there are broad social benefits as well as individual benefits that result from higher education. In the absence of an explicit affirmation of these benefits in a policy-making context, however, tuition setting is likely to be viewed as a purely fiscal matter. Clearly, as most writers on the subject assert, tuition policy should be viewed in the broader context of a state's social and educational policies. Thus, decisions to raise student charges based solely on fiscal analysis may have the unintended consequence of retarding access by members of certain economic or social groups. In addition, a clear analysis of the impact of tuition increases on the demand for financial aid and, in turn, on the impact of financial aid on student access is a necessary part of any policy deliberation.

The California Postsecondary Education Commission points out that student charges are only part of the cost of attendance--commuting and living costs, books, and the like add up to a substantial investment in education by the student [1]. The Commission found, in the case of California, that these costs exceed those borne by the state through its public support of higher education [1, p. 21]. In addition, as noted by the Carnegie Commission, a student's decision to pursue a higher education entails his or her foregoing income during the period of attendance [2]. The California report, while defining the existing relationship between the public and individual costs of higher education, acknowledged the need to assess the implications of adopting some other approach to setting student charges. Ultimately, the question of setting tuition becomes, as Carol Van Alstyne noted, a political decision based on priorities, tradeoffs, and values that translate into the final determination of "who should have how much of what kind of educational opportunity [6, p. 69]." This question must be addressed by each state in light of its history, finances, social goals, and commitments.

Major Issues

The California Postsecondary Education Commission cited the following three issues as important in determining the level of student charges:

1. What share of the cost of education in each type of institution (state university, state college, community college) should be borne by students through student charges?

2. What share of the cost should be borne by the other major sources of financial support, especially by the general taxpayer through state and local government support?

3. Should the share of the cost borne by each source be different for different levels of education, such as lower division, upper division, and graduate [1, p. 26]?

To these questions, one might add the following:

4. Should the share of the cost borne by the student be different for programs differing in per student costs or in perceived social benefit?

5. Is there an effective means of linking tuition policy to student financial aid policy so that the combined impact results in desired fiscal and enrollment outcomes?

Without such a tie, and without a concomitant assessment of the impact of federal student aid policy, an increase in tuition could conceivably create a demand for state or institutional aid that would largely offset the increase in tuition-generated revenues.

Another policy consideration is the relationship of tuition increases to changes in enrollment. There is a paucity of usable research results on this topic that relate directly to policy making. Hyde [4] presents a comprehensive review of the research literature on the effect of tuition and financial aid on access and choice, which focuses on their implications for state policy. While most studies show a negative relationship between an increase in tuition and student enrollment, their results are often limited by the variables studied and the methodology employed. Also, most studies are quick to note that student charges, i.e., price, are only part of the individual's decision to attend college [1, 2, 3]. In addition, any change in tuition is likely to have diverse effects on students or potential students based on socio-economic and other factors. Thus, the popularized research finding that a $100 decrease in tuition may account for a 1 to 3 percent increase in enrollment is not readily applicable in a time of shifting demographic composition of students, high rates of inflation, and unemployment.

Student Charges

This brief discussion has used the terms "tuition," "tuition and fees," and "student charges" interchangeably. In essence, they are the basic comprehensive charges that all students are required to pay as a condition of enrollment in the institution, varying in amount on the basis of the credit-hour load for which the student is enrolled, on the basis of the student's resident or nonresident status, and in some cases on the basis of the student's classification as an undergraduate student or a graduate student.

In the balance of this report the term "tuition" is used to refer to that portion of the basic comprehensive charge the revenue from which is used, along with state appropriations and other unrestricted institutional

receipts, to fund portions of the budget relating to student instruction (as opposed to research, public service, auxiliary activities, and student financial aid), or in some cases as revenue to the state general fund. This charge may or may not be known as tuition. Other designations include registration fee, educational fee, and incidental fee. In the state profiles in Appendix A the term "tuition and educational fees" is used with the same meaning as "tuition" as defined here.

In some western states nonresident students pay a charge that is called nonresident tuition but resident students do not pay any charge called tuition. Especially in California and Idaho, the imposing of a charge called tuition on resident students is viewed as a fundamental departure from long established public policy and in Idaho as a constitutional question. However, in both states resident students as well as nonresident students pay charges called fees, and a portion of the proceeds of these fees is used to fund activities relating to educational and general expenditures. This portion comes within the definition of "tuition" used in the balance of this report.

The term "fees" is used in the balance of this report to refer to those fees charged all students to fund various specified activities and purposes generally separate from the activities for which tuition funds are used. Examples of such purposes are student activities, athletics, student health services, student union operations, and debt service. In the state profiles in Appendix A the term "required fees" is used with the same meaning as "fees" as defined here.

The practice is widespread, though not universal, of stating student charges in terms of a comprehensive fee combining "tuition" and "fees" as defined here. It is for this reason that the data and much of the discussion in this report combine tuition and fees. In Section 3 the term "charges" is used to refer to combined tuition and fees.

From the standpoint of the student it may be of no practical consequence whether the required charges are tuition or fees or both. From the perspective of the state, however, there are important differences. The portion defined here as tuition usually has a direct bearing on the amount of state appropriation required by the institution or, in some states, the amount of revenue to the state general fund. The next section of this report profiles the existing policies that govern the use of tuition and fees in each of the thirteen western states. The data and the discussion are based on charges to full-time students in public institutions. Private institutions are not discussed.

References

[1] California Postsecondary Education Commission. The Price of Admission: An Assessment of the Impact of Student Charges on Enrollments and Revenues in California Public Higher Education. Sacramento: California Postsecondary Education Commission, 1980.

[2] Carnegie Commission on Higher Education. Higher Education: Who Pays? Who Benefits? Who Should Pay? New York: McGraw-Hill, 1973.

[3] Halstead, D. Kent. Statewide Planning in Higher Education. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1974.

[4] Hyde, William D., Jr. The Effect of Tuition and Financial Aid on Access and Choice in Postsecondary Education. Denver: Education Commission of the States, 1978.

[5] Rusk, James J. and Leslie, Larry L. "The Setting of Tuition in Public Higher Education." Journal of Higher Education 49 (November/December 1978): 531-547.

[6] Van Alstyne, Carol. "Rationales for Setting Tuition Levels at Public Institutions." Educational Record (Winter 1977): 66-82.

2. Policies and Procedures for Setting Tuition and Fees

Tables 1 and 2 summarize information on the authority to set tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities in the western states and the established policies that relate to the process. The information was provided by statewide coordinating or governing board officials in each state in response to a survey conducted by WICHE (see Appendix A, which includes policy profiles of the thirteen western states). This discussion concentrates on senior-level institutions. Policies relating to two-year colleges are discussed only briefly because the varying mix and nature of state and local control over two-year colleges in each state make it difficult to provide a detailed picture of tuition-setting at those institutions. Appendix B presents brief policy profiles of the two-year colleges in the thirteen western states.

Policies and Procedures for Setting Fees

All thirteen states consider fees to be charges for specific purposes. The income from fees remains with the institution or governing board and is spent only for the specific purpose or purposes for which the fees were collected. Only one state, Montana, charges nonresidents higher required fees than it charges residents. No western state charges graduate students higher fees than it charges undergraduates. See tables 1 and 3.

Authority to Set Tuition

In most of the thirteen western states, public college tuition is set by the institutional or statewide governing boards. Table 1 shows where the authority for setting tuition resides in each state. Several state legislatures, either directly through statute or indirectly through appropriations language, set limits on or actual amounts for tuition charges. This is the case in Colorado, Hawaii, New Mexico, and Washington, and in California for the State University and Colleges System. Three statewide governing boards (Alaska, Montana, Nevada) and three universities (Universities of California, Idaho, and Wyoming) have constitutional authority to set tuition. Authority in the other states is set forth in statutes relating to governance.

Policies for Determining Tuition

Table 1 indicates which states have established policies* to determine tuition. Seven of the thirteen western states report that they do not have an established policy for setting tuition, and four states have policies that relate tuition charges in some manner to a computation of educational costs. Two states have policy frameworks for considering annual adjustments in tuition which do not involve a prescribed formula or computation. The policy profiles in Appendix A describe the tuition-setting process in each state and underscore the importance of traditional practice and the complex structures and processes that have evolved.

Two states have established policies for two-year colleges that employ indexing formulas to compute tuition. Many state legislatures determine minimum or maximum tuition charges, but leave local governing boards free to determine actual tuition levels. California has an established policy that community college nonresident tuition equal 100 percent of instructional costs. The policy profiles in Appendix B describe the tuition-setting process for public two-year colleges in each state.

Generally, four-year public institutions in the West appear to set tuition in an ad hoc fashion, assessing its overall place in the total revenue and expenditure budget, increases relative to other items, and the political and economic sensitivities of students, legislators, and other interested parties. This incremental pricing practice appears to be the case even in states that set tuition as a percentage of educational costs. Because costs are essentially a function of the dollars available to an institution in any given year, and because annual changes in instructional funds tend to be marginal additions, tuition changes generated by formula-driven computations turn out in the end to be incremental. Although the use of an index relating tuition to a percentage of costs produces a uniform, and presumably reasonable, standard for annual or biennial tuition increases, those increases will be reviewed and challenged by interested parties each year. In isolated cases, states have lowered the dollar amount of tuition increases that were generated by use of an instructional cost index.

Indexing Formulas

Table 2 shows that four states index tuition to the cost of education. The application of an index in the annual or biennial budget process is straightforward--the cost of education or instruction is determined and the student is charged a set percentage of this cost. Developing the policy, however, requires a subjective approach. Several questions must be answered in order to initiate an indexing system.

- What elements should be included in the computation of the cost of education or instruction?

*The term "established policy" refers to either a formally approved policy or a traditional practice such that the effect is the same.

Table 1

Authority to Determine Tuition and Fees
in Public Four-Year Institutions in the West

State	Authority to Determine Tuition	Basis of Authority	Authority to Determine Required Fees	Basis of Authority	Established Policy to Determine Tuition	Policy
ALASKA	Governing Board	Constitutional	Governing Board	Constitutional	No	
ARIZONA	Governing Board	Statutory	Governing Board	Statutory	Yes	Indexed to cost of education
CALIFORNIA						
University of California	Governing Board	Constitutional	Governing Board	Constitutional	No	
State University and Colleges System	Governing Board[1]	Statutory	Governing Board	Statutory	No	
COLORADO	Governing Board[2]	Statutory	Governing Board	Statutory	Yes	Indexed to cost of education
HAWAII	Governing Board[3]	Statutory	Governing Board	Statutory	No	
IDAHO						
University of Idaho	Governing Board	Constitutional	Governing Board	Constitutional	No	
Other Idaho Institutions	Governing Board	Statutory	Governing Board	Statutory	No	
MONTANA	Governing Board	Constitutional	Governing Board	Constitutional	No:	Resident and nonresident general fees
					Yes:	Nonresident tuition is referenced to cost of instruction
NEVADA	Governing Board	Constitutional	Governing Board	Constitutional	No	
NEW MEXICO	Legislature	Statutory	Legislature	Statutory	No	
OREGON	Governing Board	Statutory	Governing Board	Statutory	Yes	Indexed to cost of education
UTAH	Governing Board	Statutory	Governing Board	Statutory	Yes	Sets out factors to be considered
WASHINGTON	Governing Board[4]	Statutory	Governing Board[4]	Statutory	Yes	Indexed to cost of education
WYOMING	Governing Board	Constitutional	Governing Board	Constitutional	No	

[1] Legislature may set a limit on resident tuition.

[2] State statutes grant this authority to the governing boards, but tuition levels are stipulated by the legislature in the appropriation process.

[3] Within limits that are established by the legislature.

[4] State statutes grant this authority to the governing boards, but it is limited by other state statutes that set specific rates.

NOTE: For more information, please see the policy profiles presented in Appendix A.

Table 2

Policies for Determining Tuition Levels
in Public Four-Year Institutions in the West

State	Definition of Cost of Education[1]	Institutions Covered	Cost of Education Charged to: Undergraduate Residents	Graduate Residents	Undergraduate Nonresidents	Graduate Nonresidents
ARIZONA	All Instruction All Student Services Most of Academic Support Most of Institutional Support	UA & ASU	20%[2]	20%[2]	85%[2]	85%[2]
		NAU	20%[2]	20%[2]	72%[2]	72%[2]
COLORADO	All On-Campus Instruction All State-Supported Research All State-Supported Public Service All Academic Support All Institutional Support All Student Services All Plant Operation All Capital Outlay And Other Minor Costs	All[3]	25%[2]	26.25%[2,4]	110%[2]	115.50%[2,4]
OREGON	All Instruction All Academic Support All Student Services All O&M of Physical Plant All Institutional Support	All	23%	27%	100%	50%
WASHINGTON	All Instruction Portion of Academic Support Portion of Student Services Portion of Institutional Support Portion of Operations of Plant	UW & WSU	25%	28.75%[4]	100%	115%[4]
		Regional Univ.	--[5]	--[4,5]	--[5]	--[4,5]

[1] All four states have the same policy (i.e., indexed to cost of education).

[2] In Arizona and Colorado no distinction is made between undergraduate and graduate "cost of education." Thus, undergraduate tuition does not reflect "cost of undergraduate education" but "cost of undergraduate and graduate education."

[3] The definition and percentages apply to almost all institutions. The cost calculation differs, however. For most of the universities the calculation is institution based, in the other four-year colleges, nonresident costs are institution based but resident costs are calculated on average costs of the institutions as a group.

[4] In Colorado and Washington graduate tuition is based on a percentage of undergraduate tuition and fees. In Colorado graduate tuition is 105% of undergraduate charges. In Washington the percentage used is 115%. These figures reflect this "calculated" cost of education.

[5] Tuition rates at the Washington regional universities are calculated as 80% of University of Washington/Washington State University rates. Cost of education for the regional universities is not determined.

NOTE: For more information on these policies see Appendix A.

Cost of instruction computations usually include on-campus instruction, plus a percentage of academic support costs.

Cost of education is a broader term that also includes all or major portions of student service expenditures, administration, and plant maintenance. Expenditures for capital improvements, research, public service, off-campus instruction and auxiliary enterprises are usually excluded.

- Should the cost of instruction or education be computed by student level?

  The cost computation generally includes both undergraduate and graduate instruction because of the difficulty of allocating costs by level.

  Some western states compute undergraduate tuition based on costs and then set graduate tuition as a percentage of undergraduate tuition.

- Should costs be determined at all institutions?

  In some states, major universities complete the cost studies, and tuition at smaller institutions is scaled to some percentage of the resultant university tuition.

- What percentage of costs should be passed on to students in the form of tuition?

  Tuition in the four western states with established indexing policies ranges from 20 to 25 percent of costs for resident undergraduates. In addition to setting the basic percentages, the question arises as to whether tuition should vary by student level and institutional sector. Although it is common to charge higher tuition for graduate studies or specific professional programs (e.g., medicine and law), institutions have not yet differentiated tuition on the basis of cost differences in specific academic programs.

- What percentage of costs should nonresident students pay?

  The percentages used in four western states range from 72 to 110 percent of costs for undergraduate nonresidents, and 72 to 115 percent for graduate students. Comparable figures are unavailable in states without indexing policies.

- Should the percentages charged to students vary by type of institution?

  Available research suggests that per student costs by level of instruction do not differ significantly across institutional types (e.g., two-year, four-year, university). Therefore, are there equity concerns that should be weighed in a decision to charge a greater or lesser percentage of costs at a given type of institution?

These questions are representative, not exhaustive, of the range of policy options for tuition setting. Policy makers might refer to the state profiles to identify other states whose policies or approaches seem applicable to their own. The complexity of the issues and wide variation in approaches from state to state render generalization of marginal value.

Budgeting and Using Tuition Income

Although variations exist in the ways western states and institutions budget expected tuition income, several patterns emerge. States usually view tuition income as a general source of revenue that is either budgeted as an offset* to state appropriations for higher education or treated as anticipated general revenue to the state treasury. Six western states (Arizona, California [nonresident tuition], Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Utah) budget anticipated tuition revenue as an offset to state appropriations. Functionally, Idaho is similar, although the legislature has not considered tuition to be an offset. In two states, Hawaii and Washington, tuition income is treated as general revenue to the state. Several states consider tuition income to be revenue in addition to state appropriations and, in a sense, build the budget around the estimate of tuition income. The manner in which each state treats tuition revenues is summarized in the individual state profiles in Appendix A.

Actual tuition revenues are handled in several different ways. Two states, Washington and Hawaii, transfer all tuition revenues to the state treasury because they are treated as general revenues. Two other states, Colorado and Alaska, require transfer of tuition revenues that are in excess of budgeted amounts. In two other states, Montana and Idaho, the appropriate governing bodies notify the legislature of their intention to spend these funds, while in a third, Oregon, specific legislative authorization is required to expend excess tuition revenue. In four states, New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, and Nevada, tuition revenues remain with the institution or are commingled with state funds held for the institution's use.

Nonresident and Graduate Tuition Differentials

Table 3, which is based on results of WICHE's survey, reveals that every western state has an established policy for charging higher tuition to nonresidents. The thirteen states vary considerably in their treatment of graduate tuition relative to undergraduate. Six states do not charge higher tuition to graduate students, while six states do assess higher tuition. In California a graduate differential exists in the University System but not in the State University and Colleges System.

*Offset refers to revenue from nonstate sources that is budgeted and subtracted from authorized expenditure levels to arrive at the state general fund appropriation.

Table 3

Tuition and Fee Differentials for Nonresident and Graduate Students in Public Four-Year Institutions in the West

State	Higher Nonresident Tuition	Higher Nonresident Required Fees	Higher Graduate Tuition	Higher Graduate Required Fees
ALASKA	Yes	No	Yes	No
ARIZONA	Yes	No	No	No
CALIFORNIA				
University of California	Yes	No	Yes	No
University and State Colleges System	Yes	No	No	No
COLORADO	Yes	No	Yes	No
HAWAII	Yes	No	Yes	No
IDAHO	Yes	No	Yes	No
MONTANA	Yes	Yes	No	No
NEVADA	Yes	No	No	No
NEW MEXICO	Yes	No	No	No
OREGON	Yes	No	Yes	No
UTAH	Yes	No	No	No
WASHINGTON	Yes	No	Yes	No
WYOMING	Yes	No	No	No

3. Tuition and Fee Levels

This section provides a brief overview of the differences in charges among the western states, the changes in these charges over the last three years, and the differentials charged graduates and nonresidents. The summary data in this section are taken from the tables in Appendix C of this report. Although these data are useful, their summary nature can mask important variations among institutions. The reader is encouraged to examine the tables in Appendix C to obtain a more complete view of levels of charges in the West. The data on which this section is based are combined tuition and fees in all cases. For the sake of brevity, the term "charges" is used to refer to combined tuition and fees.

The data for academic years 1977-78 through 1979-80 were compiled from national surveys of tuition and fee charges by the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC) and the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU). The data refer to regular full-time undergraduate and graduate charges for an academic year, excluding summer sessions. Graduate charges are those paid by students in academic programs and exclude professional programs (e.g., medicine, law, dentistry, etc.). To ensure greater accuracy and comparability, WICHE sent the NASULGC and AASCU data to the state higher education executive officer (SHEEO) in each state for verification and correction. In addition, WICHE obtained charges data for any western four-year public institution that was not included in these studies. The 1980-81 data were compiled from the College Scholarship Service, as reported in the Chronicle of Higher Education (July 21, 1980), and were also verified by the SHEEO in each state.

Tables 4 to 6 and figures 1 and 2 provide a summary of average charges* for undergraduates and graduates by state and institutional grouping, i.e., Carnegie Classification. These data reveal the variation in "typical" charges among states and their percentage increases over a three-year span of time. Table 4 shows the average undergraduate charges at public four-year institutions by state for 1977-78 and 1980-81, and the percent change over the

*These are the averages of the institutional charges, not the amounts paid by the average student.

three-year period. Those percentage changes may be interesting because they indicate the increases in the charges at a "typical" institution that coincide with an undergraduate's progress from freshman to senior. For example, assuming a four-year degree program, the 1980-81 Alaska senior faces typical charges that are 37 percent higher than those facing the 1977-78 freshman. Figure 1 graphically compares the average institutional charges for resident undergraduates in each state or major institutional grouping. Table 5 presents average graduate charges.

Figure 2 is a frequency distribution of 1980-81 resident undergraduate and graduate charges at all four-year public institutions in the West. The data in figure 2 show that twenty-three institutions charge between $500 and $699 for resident undergraduates, and that another twenty-one charge between $700 and $899. Resident graduate charges follow a similar pattern. Table 6 reports the mean, median, and range of charges by Carnegie Classification. Detailed information on charges at each institution appears in Appendix C.

Table 7 and figure 3 and the percentage data in tables 4 and 5 show increases in charges over the last three years. The data reveal that twenty-four institutions increased their resident undergraduate charges 20 to 30 percent between 1977-78 and 1980-81, and another twenty-two institutions raised charges 10 to 20 percent. Percentage increases in nonresident charges were generally greater. Over the same period, the Higher Education Price Index, developed by the National Institute of Education, rose 26.3 percent. Thus it appears that increases in charges at many institutions have not kept pace with increases in the costs incurred by those institutions.

Table 8, which shows the ratio of nonresident to resident charges and the change in the ratio from 1977-78 to 1980-81 for each state, indicates a growing spread between resident and nonresident charges in most of the western states. A positive number in the change column denotes an increase in nonresident charges relative to those for residents--in other words, an increasing barrier to access for nonresident students relative to residents. The ratio of nonresident to resident charges indicates the magnitude of the difference in the actual dollar amounts charged. For example, Alaska's ratio of 2.66 indicates that nonresident undergraduate charges were 2.66 times those for residents. The increase in this ratio may become a focus for policy discussion as higher education officials analyze, and lawmakers assess, the effect of increased nonresident tuition on the choices of nonresidents to attend college in a given state. Clearly, there is some tension between the desire to charge nonresidents the full cost of education and the need or desire to maintain current enrollment levels and diversity in the student body. Table 14 in Appendix C provides institution-by-institution ratios for more detailed study.

This discussion has concentrated on four-year institutions. Table 15 presents data on student charges at two-year colleges; Appendix B contains brief profiles of the policies governing the setting of student charges at two-year colleges.

Table 4

Average Undergraduate Tuition and Required Fees
at Public Four-Year Institutions in the West by State
1977-78 and 1980-81

State (Number of Institutions)	Resident			Nonresident		
	77-78	80-81	Percent Change	77-78	80-81	Percent Change
ALASKA (3)	$349	$478	37.0%	$ 949	$1258	32.6%
ARIZONA (3)	433	600	38.6	1560	2367	51.7
CALIFORNIA						
University of California (9)	707	776	9.8	2612	3176	21.6
State University & Colleges (19)	188	219	16.5	1732	2379	37.4
California Maritime Academy[1]	530	856	61.5	1055	2956	180.2
COLORADO[2]						
University of Colorado-Boulder & Colorado State University (2)	764	912	19.4	2509	3257	29.8
Colorado School of Mines	791	1426	80.3	2633	4708	78.8
Others (9)	528	683	29.4	1752	2566	46.5
HAWAII (3)	361[3]	362[3]	0.3	1023	1023	0.0
IDAHO (4)	385	455	18.2	1333	1792	34.4
MONTANA						
Universities (2)	586	604	3.1	1954	1972	0.9
Colleges (4)	486	488	0.4	1494	1496	0.1
NEVADA (2)	660[4]	720	9.1	2160[4]	2220	2.8
NEW MEXICO (6)	455	589	29.5	1307	1765	35.0
OREGON (7)	723	935	29.3	2129	2829	32.9
UTAH (4)	543	686	26.3	1255	1685	34.3
WASHINGTON (6)	614	641	4.4	2120	2120	0.0
WYOMING (1)	434	592	36.4	1400	1878	34.1

[1]These figures are for three trimesters, the recognized academic year at the California Maritime Academy.

[2]The University of Colorado Medical Center, which has undergraduate programs, is excluded from these figures.

[3]These figures include the average of upper ($315) and lower ($95) division tuition and fees at the University of Hawaii, Hilo.

[4]Nevada charges a flat hourly rate for residents, which was $22 in 1977-78 and $24 in 1980-81. Nonresidents enrolled for 7 hours or more are charged $750 per semester in addition to the flat hourly rate. In reporting charges for full-time undergraduate students, Nevada multiplied the hourly rate by 16 hours each semester in 1977-78 but had changed to 15 hours in 1980-81. For consistency between the two years in this table, the 1977-78 charge is based on 15 hours. In making comparisons, the user should note that the 15 hours is roughly comparable to the average credit hour load of undergraduate students paying the full-time rate in other institutions.

NOTES: All tuition and required fees are for a regular academic year--three quarters, two semesters, or two trimesters.

This table was derived from appendix table 9, which gives complete data for each western institution.

Table 5

Average Graduate Tuition and Required Fees
at Public Institutions in the West by State
1977-78 and 1980-81

State (Number of Institutions)	Resident			Nonresident		
	77-78	80-81	Percent Change	77-78	80-81	Percent Change
ALASKA (3)	$509	$685	34.6%	$1109	$1465	32.1%
ARIZONA (3)	433	600	38.6	1560	2367	51.7
CALIFORNIA						
University of California (9)	754	824	9.3	2659	3223	21.2
State University & Colleges (19)	186	219	17.7	1632	2379	45.8
COLORADO[1]						
University of Colorado-Boulder & Colorado State University (2)	764	946	23.8	2509	3409	35.9
Colorado School of Mines	791	1426	80.3	2633	4708	78.8
Others (6)	548	730	33.2	1823	2805	53.9
HAWAII (1)	577	582	0.9	1402	1407	0.4
IDAHO (3)	438	569	29.9	1468	2003	36.4
MONTANA						
Universities (2)	586	604	3.1	1954	1972	0.9
Colleges (4)	486	488	0.4	1494	1496	0.1
NEVADA (2)	352[2]	384	9.1	1852[2]	1884	1.7
NEW MEXICO (6)	455	589	29.5	1307	1765	35.0
OREGON (7)	1167	1425	22.1	1314	2418	84.0
UTAH (2)	572	744[3]	30.1	1445	1947[3]	34.7
WASHINGTON (5)	687	719	4.7	2448	2448	0.0
WYOMING (1)	434	592	36.4	1400	1878	34.1

[1]The University of Colorado Medical Center is excluded from these figures.

[2]Nevada charges a flat hourly rate for residents, which was $22 in 1977-78 and $24 in 1980-81. Nonresidents enrolled for 7 hours or more are charged $750 per semester in addition to the flat hourly rate. In reporting charges for full-time graduate students, Nevada multiplied the hourly rate by 9 hours each semester in 1977-78 but had changed to 8 hours in 1980-81. For consistency between the two years in this table, the 1977-78 charge is based on 8 hours. In making comparisons, the user should note that the 8 credit hour load is probably lower than the average credit hour load of students paying the full-time rate in other institutions.

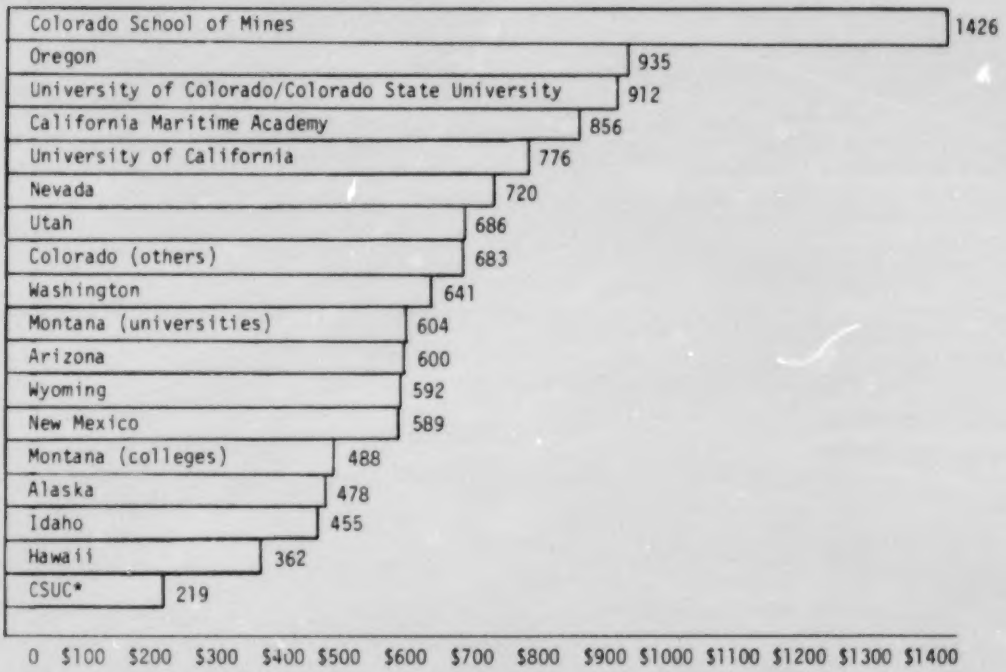
[3]For comparative purposes, these figures exclude Weber State, which did not have any graduate programs in 1977-78.

NOTES: All tuition and required fees are for a regular academic year--three quarters, two semesters, or two trimesters.

This table was derived from appendix table 10, which gives complete data for each western institution.

Figure 1

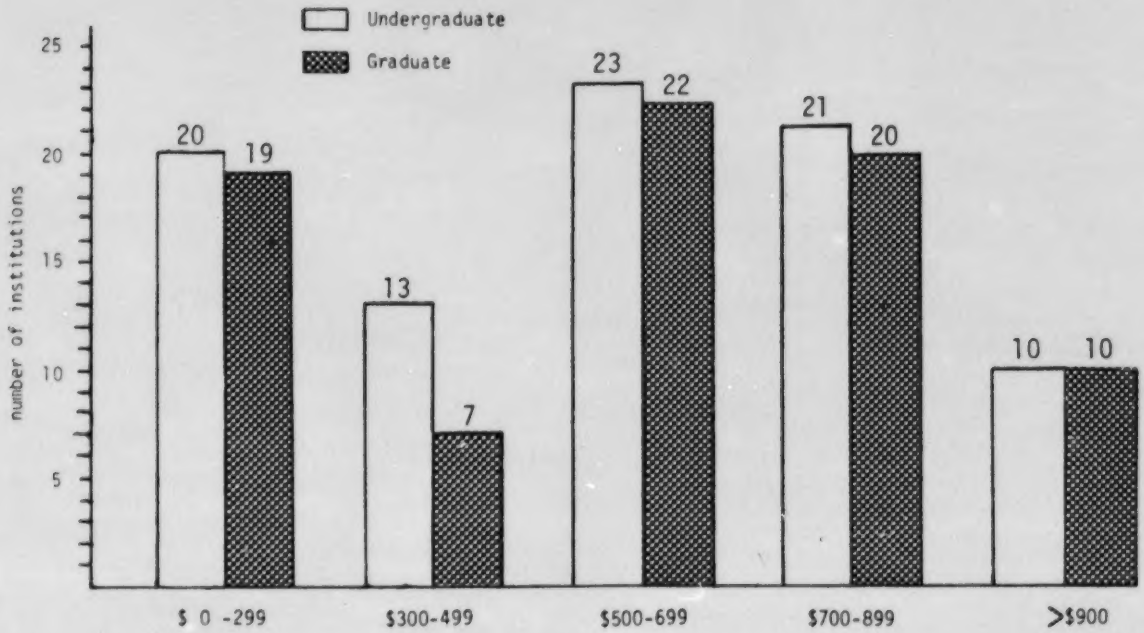
Average Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Required Fees
at Public Four-Year Institutions in the West by State
1980-81



*California State University and Colleges

Figure 2

Resident Tuition and Required Fees in the West
1980-81



NOTE: this figure was derived from appendix tables 9 and 10. Institutions are grouped by tuition and required fees levels.

Table 6

Tuition and Required Fees at
Public Four-Year Institutions in the West
by Carnegie Classification
1980-81

Carnegie Classification	Number of Institutions	UNDERGRADUATE Resident Range	Resident Mean	Resident Median	Nonresident Range	Nonresident Mean	Nonresident Median
1.1 & 1.2 Research Universities	16	$480-995	$758	$763	$1155-3584	$2701	$3039
1.3 & 1.4 Doctorate-Granting Universities	13	470-831	657	635	1352-3231	2320	2082
2.1 Comprehensive Universities & Colleges I	31	192-942	438	232	1524-3246	2335	2374
2.2 & 3.2 Comprehensive Universities & Colleges II & Liberal Arts Colleges	19	95-921	499	474	900-3032	1793	1527
5.4 Schools of Engineering & Technology	4	482-1426	874	558	1490-4708	2869	1748
		GRADUATE					
1.1 & 1.2 Research Universities	16	$582-1440	$854	$799	$1407-3752	$2688	$2736
1.3 & 1.4 Doctorate-Granting Universities	13	384-891	672	660	1512-3291	2343	2082
2.1 Comprehensive Universities & Colleges I	29	192-1413	457	232	1524-2883	2317	2380
2.2 & 3.2 Comprehensive Universities & Colleges II & Liberal Arts Colleges	13	212-1410	612	477	1414-3174	2013	2256
5.4 Schools of Engineering & Technology	3	482-1426	847	633	1490-4708	2735	2007

NOTE: This table was derived from appendix table 11, which gives complete data and a listing of western institutions under each Carnegie Classification.

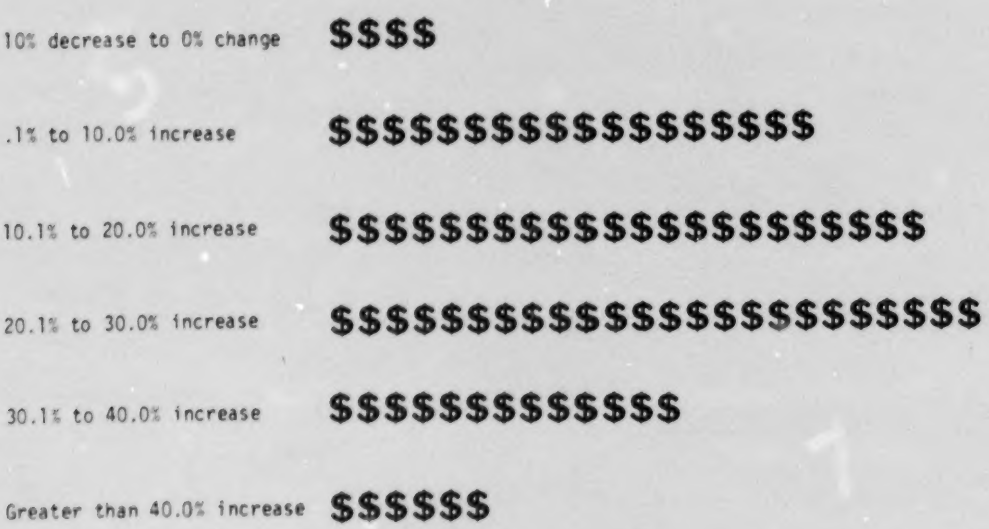
Table 7

Changes in Resident Tuition and Required Fees
at Public Four-Year Institutions in the West
1977-78 to 1980-81

	Undergraduate Resident		Graduate Resident	
	Number of Institutions	Percent	Number of Institutions	Percent
10% decrease to 0% change	4	4.6%	2	2.6%
.1% to 10.0% increase	18	20.7	18	23.4
10.1% to 20.0% increase	22	25.3	18	23.4
20.1% to 30.0% increase	24	27.6	21	27.3
30.1% to 40.0% increase	13	14.9	12	15.5
Greater than 40.0% increase	6	6.9	6	7.8
	87	100.0%	77	100.0%

Figure 3

Changes in Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Required Fees
at Public Four-Year Institutions in the West
1977-78 to 1980-81



NOTE: this table and figure were derived from appendix tables 12 and 13, which give complete data for each western institution.

$ = one public four-year institution

Table 8

Ratio of Nonresident to Resident Tuition and Required Fees
at Public Four-Year Institutions in the West by State
1977-78 and 1980-81

State (Number of Institutions)	Undergraduate Ratio Nonresident/Resident 77-78	80-81	Change	Graduate Ratio Nonresident/Resident 77-78	80-81	Change
ALASKA (3)	2.74	2.66	- .08	2.18	2.14	- .04
ARIZONA (3)	3.59	3.95	+ .36	3.59	3.95	+ .36
CALIFORNIA						
University of California (9)	3.70	4.10	+ .40	3.53	3.92	+ .39
State University & Colleges (19)	9.25	10.86	+1.61	8.80	10.86	+2.06
California Maritime Academy	1.99	3.45	+1.46			
COLORADO*						
University of Colorado-Boulder & Colorado State University (2)	3.29	3.57	+ .28	3.29	3.60	+ .31
Colorado School of Mines (1)	3.33	3.30	- .03	3.33	3.30	- .03
Others (9, 6)	3.35	3.78	+ .43	3.37	3.87	+ .50
HAWAII (2, 1)	2.46	2.46	0	2.43	2.42	- .01
IDAHO (4, 3)	3.45	3.93	+ .48	3.38	3.54	+ .16
MONTANA						
Universities (2)	3.34	3.27	- .07	3.34	3.27	- .07
Colleges (4)	3.08	3.07	- .01	3.08	3.07	- .01
NEVADA (2)	3.27	3.08	- .05	4.79	4.90	+ .11
NEW MEXICO (6)	2.89	3.01	+ .12	2.89	2.84	- .05
OREGON (7)	2.93	3.01	+ .08	1.13	1.70	+ .57
UTAH (4, 2)	2.30	2.45	+ .15	2.53	2.62	+ .09
WASHINGTON (6, 5)	3.45	3.30	- .15	3.56	3.40	- .16
WYOMING (1)	3.23	3.17	- .06	3.23	3.17	- .06

*The University of Colorado Medical Center, which has undergraduate programs, is excluded from these figures.

NOTE: This table was derived from appendix table 14, which gives complete data for each western institution. These figures are the averages of the institutional ratios presented in that table.

4. Policy Considerations

This report has attempted to provide an overview of issues, policies and comparative data related to setting tuition. In so doing the report recognizes the unique needs of each state, especially the importance of balancing commitments to student access and diversity with the state's fiscal capabilities. Thus, interstate comparisons are useful but not sufficient in supplying the total context and rationale for decisions relating to setting tuition. This report underscores the complex and diverse budgeting and tuition-setting mechanisms that exist in the West. For example, four states index charges to some percentage of the cost of education and nine do not. Furthermore, although authority to set tuition is usually reserved for the appropriate governing board, state legislatures strongly influence the process. The list of policy considerations that follows is intended to promote further consideration of tuition setting by all involved.

Determining the Share of Costs for Tuition Charges

- How are state commitments to student access and diversity affected by the policies under consideration?
- What share of educational costs should be passed on to the student in the form of tuition?
- How does this compare with the share borne by the taxpayer and other sources?
- What portion of costs should nonresidents pay?
- What portion of costs should graduate students pay?
- Should the share of costs charged the student vary by type of institution attended?

Determining Tuition Increases

- Should all students share the burden of cost increases equally?

- Should the shares paid by students and taxpayers change as costs inflate?
- Should a price index be used to make annual adjustments in tuition?
- If so, is the present tuition level an acceptable base?

Technical Considerations in Defining the Cost of Education

- Are the appropriate data and technical ability available to the agency or institution making the calculations?
- Is the cost to the state or institution to perform the needed calculations reasonable in light of other pressing needs?
- What elements should be included in the computation of the cost of education?
- Should the cost of education be computed by student level and organizational unit?
- Should costs be determined for all or selected institutions?

These questions are relevant to policy making with respect to tuition and should provide a framework for careful study of the issue.

Appendix A

Introduction to Appendix A

Definitions

The following definitions apply to the state policy profiles that follow:

TUITION OR EDUCATIONAL FEES: the basic, comprehensive, multi-purpose charge all students are required to pay as a condition of admission to the institution. This charge may or may not be known as tuition. Other designations include educational fee, incidental fee, or registration fee.

REQUIRED FEES: all special fee charges that students are required to pay as a condition of admission to the institution. This may include student activity and service charges, bond retirement fees, required insurance assessments, etc. This would not include any fees paid at the option of the student.

ESTABLISHED POLICY: either a formally approved policy or a traditional practice such that the effect is the same.

Information Sources

The information presented in statements 1 and 2 and 7-10 was taken from the publication State Tuition and/or Required Fee Policies for Public Postsecondary Institutions, published by the SHEEO/NCES Communication Network in 1979. Additional information and verification of the SHEEO/NCES information was obtained through a WICHE survey of the western state higher education executive officers in August 1980.

The residency classification policy in statement 11 was taken from Higher Education in the States (vol. 6, number 3), published by the Education Commission of the States in 1978. Again, this information was verified by each state.

Finally, the information in statements 3-6 was obtained through a WICHE survey of state higher education executive officers. These questions were seen as emerging policy issues and had not been included in any previous survey.

The accuracy of these profiles is the responsibility of WICHE. Questions about the policies described should be directed to WICHE or to the state higher education agency.

Clarification

The following explanation, adopted by the Education Commission of the States, should be considered when using the residency classification policy (statement 11):

> The policy briefly describes the regulations governing classification of students for tuition purposes in each state. Each summary indicates how many sets of the regulations exist in the state and identifies the body or agency that promulgated the rules. Further, each summary points out the basic requirements for resident status, exceptions to the rules, and appeal procedures if they exist.
>
> Note that the term "parents" as used here means the mother and/or father of the student, the person awarded legal custody or guardianship, the person who assumes responsibility for the student, or the one upon whom the student is dependent.
>
> In these summaries an effort was made to translate the sometimes legalistic language to more commonly understood terms. The descriptions of those states possessing several sets of regulations are of necessity more general in nature. If specific details and definitions used in any state are required, it is advisable to secure the complete statement of regulations from the appropriate institution or agency in that state.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in ALASKA

Please see introduction to appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees: *Governing Board*
   Constitutional Authority

2. Authority to set required fees: *Governing Board*
   Constitutional Authority

3. Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

   An annual review is conducted by the President of the University of Alaska, in which the overall financial state of the University is considered. The President then makes his recommendations to the Board of Regents in regard to the tuition (that is, shall there be an increase, or no change). The Board of Regents takes the President's recommendations under advisement and votes on whether there will be any change in the tuition structure for that year.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   In Alaska, all revenues, no matter from what source, are appropriated by the legislature. Thus, tuition and educational fees revenues are considered to be revenue in addition to state appropriations. The differentiation between state funds and student fees is maintained in the budget breakdown.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   Revenues from tuition go to the general fund and are returned to the state at the end of the fiscal year.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are treated the same as tuition and educational fees.

7. Established policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

8. Established policy requiring nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees: *No*

9. Established policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

10. Established policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees: *No*

Tuition and Required Fee Policies in ALASKA (cont.)

11. Residency classification policy.

Alaskan residents, as well as students from Hawaii, the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, are exempt from a nonresident tuition fee. For purposes of nonresident tuition a resident is any person who has been physically present in Alaska for one year (excepting only vacations or other absence for temporary purposes with intent to return) and who declares intention to remain in Alaska indefinitely. However, any person who within one year has declared himself/herself to be a resident of another state, voted in another state or done any act inconsistent with Alaska residence, shall be deemed a nonresident for purposes of nonresident tuition. An unemancipated person under age of 18 shall be deemed a nonresident for purposes of nonresident tuition.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in ARIZONA

Please see introduction to appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees: *Governing Board*
   Statutory Authority

2. Authority to set required fees: *Governing Board*
   Statutory Authority

3. Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

   Indexed to cost of education. Presently 20% of the "cost of education" is charged to resident students, and 85% of the "cost of education" to nonresident students at the University of Arizona and Arizona State University. At Northern Arizona University, 72% of the "cost of education" is charged to nonresident students.

   In Arizona, the "cost of education" is determined by including all Instruction and Student Service costs, and portions of Academic Support (83%) and Institutional Support (86%) costs. Academic Support and Institutional Support costs are scaled down to reflect expenditures from these two functional areas for Organized Research and Public Service. Organized Research and Public Service function costs are excluded from the "cost of education" computation.

   No distinction is made between undergraduate and graduate "cost of education".

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Tuition revenues are considered as offsets against state appropriations.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   Approximately 80% of tuition revenues is used for the university operating budget. These funds are earmarked for the universities but are placed in the state treasury in separate accounts to be expended by the universities. The other 20% is retained in local accounts maintained by the universities. This portion is not subject to budget review by the executive or legislative branches of government.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are treated the same as tuition and educational fees. Virtually all fees are used as offsets (against appropriations) to support the operating budget.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies in ARIZONA (cont.)

7. Established policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

8. Established policy requiring nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees: *No*

9. Established policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees: *No*

10. Established policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees: *No*

11. Residency classification policy:

Guidelines established by the Arizona Board of Regents in accordance with statutory mandate cover the three public universities in the state. The student, or his parent or guardian, must have resided in Arizona for one year prior to registration to qualify as a resident and be able to establish that residency by clear and convincing evidence. Nonresident tuition fees are waived for students carrying fewer than seven credits and certain military personnel and their dependents are granted waivers or in-state residency. Teaching assistants and graduate assistants may receive a waiver of nonresident tuition fees as a portion of compensation. A committee on legal residence on each campus hears appeals, which must be filed within 35 days of the last day of registration.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies

in the UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SYSTEM

Please see introduction to appendix for clarifications, definitions and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees: *Governing Board*
   Constitutional Authority

2. Authority to set required fees: *Governing Board*
   Constitutional Authority

3. Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

   "Tuition" is only charged to nonresident students. State residents do, however, pay registration and educational fees. Traditional practices play a role in both setting the amount of these fees and in the uses to which these fees are put. However, there are no provisions for the automatic readjustment of either tuition or required fees. Such readjustments occur periodically, to be sure, but the process has never been regularized with respect to timing or results.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Tuition revenues are considered to be offsets against state appropriations for instruction and other state fund operations. The educational and registration fees are considered to be revenue in addition to state appropriations. This fee revenue is used to fund a variety of university activities. Those activities which are complementary to, but not a part of, the instructional program are generally funded from "registration fee" revenues. Much of the university's student financial aid revenue comes from the "educational fee."

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted.

   The state estimates tuition revenues for the budget year and subtracts that amount from the state funds appropriated according to the budget formula. Adjustments occur during current year as actual enrollments and tuition revenues are reported. Excess tuition revenues are returned to the state. The educational and registation fees are collected and reported to the state as general reimbursements and are reported as such in the budget. The fees are tied directly to the expenditures of the offices and activities which they support. They are not returned to the state but remain with the institution.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Some required fees for student activities, student government or bond retirement on a student union may be charged. These are under the control of the campus or student government.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies in the *UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SYSTEM* (cont.)

7. Established policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

8. Established policy requiring nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees: *No*

9. Established policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

10. Established policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees: *No*

11. Residency classification policy:

California has a uniform residency law so the requirements and procedure for residency determination are the same for both the University and State Universities and Colleges System. Please see following profile for the residency classification policy.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies

in *CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES*

Please see introduction to appendix for clarifications, definitions and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees: *Governing Board*
   Statutory Authority

2. Authority to set required fees: *Governing Board*
   Statutory Authority

3. Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

   Tuition is charged only to nonresidents. While the amount charged is supposed to be tied to the cost of instruction, there seems to be a great deal of flexibility in the way those costs are defined. Moreover, tuition levels are not revised annually or at any formally prescribed intervals as "costs" change. The nonresident tuition level is readjusted from time to time, but the process is not well defined.

   A registration fee is also charged to all students. Traditional practices play a role in setting these fees and the uses to which the fees are put. There are no provisions for automatic readjustment of the fees.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Tuition revenues are considered to be offsets against state appropriations for instruction and other state fund operations.

   The fee is considered to be revenue in addition to state appropriations. This fee revenue is used to fund a variety of university activities. Those activities which are complementary to, but not a part of, the instructional program are generally funded from "registration fee" revenues.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   The state estimates tuition revenues for the budget year and subtracts that amount from the state funds appropriated according to the budget formula. Adjustments occur during current year as actual enrollments and tuition revenues are reported. Excess tuition revenues are returned to the state. The registation fee is collected and reported to the state as general reimbursements and is reported as such in the expenditures of the offices and activities which it supports. It is not returned to the state but remains with the institution.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Some required fees for student activities, student government or bond retirement on a student union may be charged. These are under the control of the campus or student government.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies in *CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES* (cont.)

7. Established policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

8. Established policy requiring nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees: *No*

9. Established policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees: *No*

10. Established policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees: *No*

11. Residency classification policy:

A student must have been a California resident for at least one year immediately preceding the residency determination date. At both the University and state universities the residency determination dates are set for each academic term. The student who is within the state solely for educational purposes does not gain residence status regardless of the length of stay in California. In general, the unmarried minor derives legal residence from his/her parents or, in the case of permanent separation of the parents, from the parent with whom the minor maintains his/her place of abode. The residence of a minor cannot be changed by act of the minor or that of the minor's guardian so long as the minor's parents are living. A person may establish his or her residence and marriage is not a governing factor. Exceptions are provided as follows:

(1) *Students below age 19 whose parents were residents of the state but left the state while the student who remained was still a minor; when the minor reaches age 18, the exception continues for one year to enable the student to qualify as a resident student.*

(2) *Students below age 19 who have been present in the state for more than one year before the residence determination date and entirely self-supporting for that period of time.*

(3) *Military personnel and their dependents while on active duty in the state, an exception not lost by the transfer of military person to a post outside the United States.*

(4) *An adult alien student if the student has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, provided that the student has had California residence for more than one year after such admission.*

(5) *State university and colleges employees, children and spouses.*

At the University of California, a student is entitled to resident classification if immediately prior to the residence determination date, he or she has lived with and been under the continuous direct care and control of any adult other than a parent for not less than two years, provided the adults have been state residents for the year immediately prior to the residence determination date.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in COLORADO

Please see introduction to appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees: *Governing Board (consistent with specific legislative direction)*
Statutory Authority

2. Authority to set required fees: *Governing Board*
Statutory Authority

3. Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

Indexed to cost of education. Cost of education includes on-campus instruction, state-supported research and public service, academic support, institutional support, student services, operation of plant, capital outlay and other minor expenses. Excluded are capital construction, specialized agencies (extension, hospitals, research institutes, etc.), medical center administrative costs, and reimbursements for overhead and federal vocational programs.

At most of the universities, this cost calculation is institution based. In the two- and four-year colleges, nonresident cost of education figures are based on institution costs while resident cost of education figures are based on average costs of these institutions as a group.

*Tuition is determined by:**

Undergraduate residents: 25% of cost of education
*Graduate residents: 26.25%** of cost of education*
Undergraduate nonresidents: 110% of cost of education
*Graduate nonresidents: 115.5%** of cost of education*

**This policy does not apply to specialized institutions (School of Mines) or professional programs.*
***Actual calculation of graduate tuition is 105% of undergraduate tuition charges for both residents and nonresidents.*

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

In the appropriation process, the total appropriation for each institution is established. Then the estimated tuition revenue is applied against that figure. The tuition figure is appropriated as "cash" along with other income, and the difference between the appropriation and the cash is the state general fund appropriation.

The expected tuition revenue is estimated by the Legislature based on total enrollment, in-state vs. out-of-state mix, and tuition rates established by the Legislature during the appropriation process.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   Actual tuition revenues which are greater than the expected tuition revenues are returned to the state general fund.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are not appropriated funds. All fees are determined by the governing boards and are subject only to the boards' decisions and the boards' legal obligations (e.g., bond repayment).

7. Established policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

8. Established policy requiring nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees: *No*

9. Established policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

10. Established policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees: *No*

11. Residency classification policy:

    The state statute that defines residency regulations for all public institutions of higher education in Colorado specifies that the student or his/her parents or guardian must have resided in the state for 12 months prior to enrollment to qualify for resident status. Prior to the start of the 12-month period, the student or the parents must establish domicile and indicate intent to remain in the state. Appeals are heard by committees established on each public college or university campus.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in *HAWAII*

Please see introduction to appendix for clarifications, definitions and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees: *Governing Board (within limits set by legislature)*
   Statutory Authority

2. Authority to set required fees: *Governing Board*
   Statutory Authority

3. Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   These revenues are regarded as general fund revenues of the state.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   Execess revenues are returned to the state.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Most required fees are handled as "Special Funds," which means they are retained by the university and expended for the purpose for which they were collected.

7. Established policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

8. Established policy requiring nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees: *No*

9. Established policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

10. Established policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees: *No*

11. Residency classification policy:

    The term "residence" used in the University of Hawaii rules and regulations is synonymous with the term domicile. Residence status combines physical presence in a place and the intent to make such place one's permanent home. Intent has been interpreted to include registration to vote, filing a state income tax return, purchase of a home and other such criteria. Generally, no student is deemed a resident of Hawaii for tuition purposes unless the student is 19 years or older and has resided in the state 12 months prior to the first day of instruction. Once a student is classified as a nonresident,

he/she will continue to be so classified until presentation of satisfactory evidence to prove resident status. Statutory exemptions to the residency regulations include persons who are residents of a state that permits Hawaii residents to pay the same tuition fees as its own residents at public institutions; military personnel and their dependents while such personnel are on active duty in Hawaii; persons domiciled in a district, commonwealth, territory or insular jurisdiction, state or nation providing no public institutions of higher learning; and employees of the University of Hawaii and their spouses and legal dependents. The residence of married persons may follow that of his/her spouse.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in *IDAHO*

Please see introduction to appendix for clarifications, definitions and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees: *Governing Board*
   University of Idado Constitutional Authority
   All Others Statutory Authority

2. Authority to set required fees: *Governing Board*
   University of Idaho Constitutional Authority
   All Others Statutory Authority

3. Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

   Idaho does not assess resident tuition for undergraduate students; it does impose nonresident and graduate tuition. Additionally, a small educational fee is charged to all students. These tuition and fee levels are recommended by the institutions of higher education and established by the State Board of Education/Board of Regents of the University of Idaho.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Revenues from tuition are estimated for the upcoming fiscal year and included as an anticipated revenue in each institution's budget request; the amount normally is appropriated by the legislature as a spending authority. Thus far, anticipated revenues from tuition have not been treated specifically as offsets against the general account appropriation.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   At this time the practice is to notify the legislative Joint Finance and Appropriations Committee of the excess and of the intended expenditure for such funds; thus far, no reappropriation has been necessary.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees paid by all students (residents and nonresidents) are generally earmarked for specific, auxiliary expenditures, and as such are not included in the revenue estimates for reappropriation.

7. Established policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

8. Established policy requiring nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees: *No*

9. Established policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

Tuition and Required Fee Policies in *IDAHO* (cont.)

10. Established policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees: *No*

11. Residency classification policy:

All public institutions of higher education in Idaho are governed by residency regulations established by the State Board of Education for determination of status and procedures for review. By statute a resident student is any student whose parents are domiciled in Idaho and provide more than 50 percent of the support to the student; or any student who has resided in Idaho continuously for 12 months immediately prior to the opening day of instruction and who receives less than 50 percent of his support from nonresident parents. There are a number of other ways to gain residency status, including (1) graduation from an accredited secondary school in Idaho, regardless of the residence of the parent, if the student matriculates at a public higher education institution during the term immediately following graduation; (2) marriage to a person classified or eligible for classification as a resident; (3) membership in the armed forces if stationed in Idaho; (4) residency, if under legal voting age, with a parent or guardian stationed in Idaho as a member of the armed forces; (4) residency, if under legal voting age, with a spouse in Idaho for 12 months immediately prior to the opening day of instruction; and (5) designation of Idaho as the home state upon separation under honorable conditions from the armed forces after at least two years of service. The State Board of Education may waive tuition to be paid by nonresident students. Residence requirements are more stringent--five years--for certain special graduate and professional programs.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in *MONTANA*

Please see introduction to appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees: *Governing Board*
   Constitutional Authority

2. Authority to set required fees: *Governing Board*
   Constitutional Authority

3. Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

   The current registration and incidental fee (charged to all students) was established by the Board of Higher Education in 1977 and no major change in the fee has been made since that time. In setting the fee the Board considered a number of factors including comparison to charges at comparable institutions and estimated cost of instruction.

   Nonresident fees (tuition) at each campus are established after taking into consideration the average cost of instruction, calculated separately for colleges and universities. Cost of instruction is defined to mean the instructional budget of each campus plus related academic support costs.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Tuition and educational fees are appropriated by the legislature and are earmarked for a particular unit. As the funds are received by the institution, they are offset against the state appropriated budget.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   If excess revenues are received, the Board of Regents may approve budget amendments to expend these additional revenues. In the absence of budget amendments, the funds revert to the state general fund.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are considered designated funds and are controlled by the campus or, where appropriate, student government. These fees do not revert to the state general fund at the end of the fiscal year.

7. Established policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

8. Established policy requiring nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees: *Yes*

Tuition and Required Fee Policies in MONTANA (cont.)

9. Established policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees: *No*

10. Established policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees: *No*

11. Residency classification policy:

In 1973 the Board of Regents of the Montana University System adopted rules for the determination of fee status at state institutions of higher education in Montana. As a general rule, a student must have been domiciled in Montana for 12 continuous months and have the intent to become domiciled in this state. In addition, any graduate of a Montana high school whose parents or guardian lived in the state at least one full year of the two years immediately preceding his or her graduation from high school will be considered a resident for not more than five academic years if he or she remains in continuous attendance at an institution in the state. The spouse of any resident student or person entitled to classification as a resident shall be considered an in-state student. Also, the spouse and unemancipated children of a fully employed or fully retired person who can show evidence of domiciliary intent may be eligible for in-state status without having lived in the state for 12 continuous months. Appeals of nonresident classification may be made to the Commissioner of Higher Education and the Board of Regents. The Board of Regents' fee waiver policy provides that two percent of the total enrollment of any institution may be granted remission of the nonresident portion of tuition.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in NEVADA

Please see introduction to appendix for clarification, definitions and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees: *Governing Board*
   Constitutional Authority

2. Authority to set required fees: *Governing Board*
   Constitutional Authority

3. Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

   Four years ago a consolidated per-credit-hour fee was instituted. That fee has been increased by $1.00 and $2.00 increments for special purposes (i.e., building funding or athletics), but the graduates and undergraduates still pay the same fee per credit hour.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Fee income is estimated by the campuses and state funds are added to the fee income to arrive at the legislatively approved budget. Thus they are considered as revenue in addition to state appropriations.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   They are kept by the institution and placed in a common account with state revenues.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are treated the same as tuition and educational fees.

7. Established policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

8. Established policy requiring nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees: *No*

9. Established policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees: *No*

10. Established policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees: *No*

11. Residency classification policy:

    State statutes outline regulations for determining resident status for students at the University of Nevada in Reno and Las Vegas and campuses of the Community Colleges of the University of Nevada System. If students or their families have been bona fide residents of the state

for six months prior to matriculation, they may be classified as residents for tuition purposes. All university professional personnel, public school teachers, and teachers in private schools that meet certain curriculum requirements are also considered to be residents. No assessment of out-of-state tuition is made for summer session attendance. Neither marriage nor movement of the family to another state affects the resident status of a student who has previously qualified, and a student who once attended as a resident maintains that status unless he abandons his Nevada residence and establishes a residence elsewhere. Decisions of the admissions officer may be appealed to an appellate board for final determination.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in *NEW MEXICO*

Please see introduction to appendix for clarifications, definitions and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees: *Legislature*
   Statutory Authority

2. Authority to set required fees: *Legislature*
   Statutory Authority

3. Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

   The Board of Educational Finance recommends tuition increases as expenditures increase. The legislature then sets the rates in the appropriations process.

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Tuition and educational fee revenues are considered to be offsets against state appropriations.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   The excess funds remain with the institution.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are not used to support instruction and general expenditures. They are set by the institution for specific purposes and remain with the institution.

7. Established policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

8. Established policy requiring nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees: *No*

9. Established policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees: *No*

10. Established policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees: *No*

11. Residency classification policy:

    The Board of Educational Finance is charged with the responsibility of establishsing residency regulations in New Mexico, and the regulations apply to all public institutions of higher education in the state. A student or his/her parents must have maintained a domicile in the state for 12 months prior to registration to qualify for resident status. A

student (or his/her parents if student is a minor) who moves to the state must satisfy the 12-month rule, declare intent to relinquish residency in other states and establish it in New Mexico and provide some evidence of efforts to carry out this intent (registering to vote, gainful employment, etc.). Birth in New Mexico, descent from New Mexico forebears or being related to alumni of colleges in the state does not qualify a student for resident status. Public and parochial school teachers of nine months' service who intend to remain in the state are considered residents for tuition purposes. Arrangements for hearing appeals of nonresident classifications vary among the institutions in this state.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in *OREGON*

Please see introduction to appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees: *Governing Board*
   Statutory Authority

2. Authority to set required fees: *Governing Board*
   Statutory Authority

3. Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

   *Indexed to cost of education.** *This represents that portion of an institution's budget which is directly related to regular academic year instruction and the functions which support that instruction, e.g., academic support, student services, operation and maintenance of physical plant and institutional support.*

   The current year's data are used to calculate the next biennial cost of education with adjustments for enrollment changes (by level) and inflation of salaries and services. Specifically excluded are: summer sessions, extension, public service, auxiliary services, and sponsored research or services from gifts, grants, and contracts.

   Cost of education is calculated for both undergraduate and graduate levels.

   Tuition is determined by:

   Undergraduate resident: 23% of cost of education
   Graduate resident: 27% of cost of education
   *Undergraduate nonresident: 100% of cost of education***
   Graduate nonresident: 50% of cost of education

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Tuition revenues are appropriated as a resource to the Board of Higher Education, to be utilized as part of the Board's operating budget for its Education and General Services program.

   The Legislature establishes a total spending limitation for the Educational and General Services program, including the state appropriations.

*Oregon refers to this as cost of instruction.

**In order to stimulate enrollment, nonresident tuition at regional colleges is currently $339 less annually, and nonresident tuition is waived at Eastern Oregon State College.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies in OREGON (cont.)

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   If tuition revenues exceed budgeted estimates, they may not be spent unless the Legislature (acting through an Interim Emergency Board) authorizes a higher expenditure limitation. Generally, the Legislature does not so authorize unless the additional revenue is a result of more students than budgeted, in which case the institutions experiencing the over-enrollments may be allowed to receive and spend the additional tuition revenues.

   If tuition revenues increase over budgeted amounts not due to over-enrollments, they may replace state appropriations during the biennium, be carried over as available revenue for the next biennial period, or be approved for additional expenditures. Any of these actions require legislative (State Emergency Board) approval.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   There are three fees whose rates are set by the Board of Higher Education, but are treated differently:

   1. *Incidental Fee. This accrues to each institution, is recommended by the student government, and is mainly controlled by that unit, although the president approves the budget. The incidental fee is used for (1) student union, (2) educational activities, e.g., concerts, lectures, newspapers, etc., (3) athletic activities.*
   2. *Building Fee. This fee is mainly used to fund debt service for auxiliary (noneducational) buildings, but it may also be used for repair and maintenance of such buildings.*
   3. *Health Service Fee.*

   In addition to these fees and the instruction fee, the Board has delegated to each institution the authority to establish and maintain other, supplemental, fees for such services as parking, fines, testing, etc.

7. Established policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

8. Established policy requiring nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees: *No*

9. Established policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

10. Established policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees: *No*

Tuition and Required Fee Policies in OREGON (cont.)

11. Residency classification policy:

The State Board of Higher Education sets policy governing residence classification for all public four-year institutions in Oregon under their jurisdiction. The dependents of parents who enter the state with the intent of establishing a permanent domicile are immediately considered residents. Adults and emancipated minors may qualify by 6 months actual residence prior to enrolling and 12 months after enrolling if, in the latter situation, they also establish a bona fide permanent residence. Federal employees, both military and civilian, are considered residents if they are assigned to duty in the state, and are residing in the state. Faculty members and their dependents are covered by the rule regarding those who enter the state to establish permanent residence. Graduates of Oregon high schools who enter as freshmen maintain their resident status even though their parents may leave the state. Fees for summer session students are the same for residents and nonresidents. An optional fee policy for part-time students taking less than 7 credit hours (except for the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center and the University of Oregon Law School) is exercised by the institutions whereby residency requirements are waived. An interinstitutional committee hears appeals and may waive nonresident fees for up to 5 percent of the total nonresident enrollment for exceptional, meritorious, and hardship cases. The State Scholarship Commission may award fee remissions at Eastern Oregon State College amounting to 2½ percent of the undergraduate enrollments. Aliens, except those on nonimmigrant visas, may earn residency.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in UTAH

Please see introduction to appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees: *Governing Board*
   Statutory Authority

2. Authority to set required fees: *Governing Board*
   Statutory Authority

3. Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

   Utah's tuition policy does not specify tuition levels. It is, however, a written policy statement that specifies the factors the Board will use in determining tuition levels. These factors include:

   -- *low tuition for Utah residents*
   -- *nonresident tuition will be increased to three and one-half times resident tuition*
   -- *changes in education costs as well as cost-of-living increases will be used*
   -- *student's ability to pay will receive some consideration but financial aid available to ensure access will receive strong emphasis*
   -- *no differentiation between graduate and undergraduate fees will be made*
   -- *medical student tuition is to be considered separately from other students.*

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   They are "dedicated credits" in the education and general budget, and are considered to be offsets against state appropriations.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   Revenues from tuition are turned over to the state treasurer and become part of the funds, along with state appropriations, available to the institution according to its work program.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are treated somewhat differently than tuition. In the case of tuition, the Board of Regents sets the rate that the institutions must charge. Fees are determined by the various institutions and are presented to the Board for routine approval.

7. Established policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

Tuition and Required Fee Policies in *UTAH* (cont.)

8. Established policy requiring nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees: *No*

9. Established policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees: *No*

10. Established policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees: *No*

11. Residency classification policy:

Member institutions of the Utah State System of Higher Education are governed by rules and regulations established by the Board of Regents. Residence for a 12-month period prior to enrollment qualifies an adult student for resident status. A minor whose parents move to Utah to establish permanent domicile shall immediately be eligible for residency status. A student maintains residency status even when his/her family leaves the state. An emancipated minor may qualify for residence under rules that apply to a single adult. Aliens with permanent resident status may qualify according to applicable criteria for other citizens of the state. Military personnel assigned to active duty in Utah, their spouses and children, may be entitled to residency status for tuition purposes. Upon termination of military duty status, they are governed by standards applicable to nonmilitary persons. Students may appeal the residency classification ruling by an admissions officer to the institution's board of appeals for residency matters, the establishment, membership and procedures of which are governed by institutional regulations approved by the individual institutional councils.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in *WASHINGTON*

Please see introduction to appendix for clarifications, definitions, and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees: *Governing Boards*
   *Statutory Authority**

2. Authority to set required fees: *Governing Boards*
   *Statutory Authority**

3. Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *Yes***

   Indexed to cost of education. Cost of education includes direct instructional costs and portions of academic support, institutional support, student services, and operation and maintenance of plant. Expenditures for auxiliary enterprises and capital construction and improvements are specifically excluded. Cost figures for the previous two years are used to establish tuition and fees for the upcoming budget period.

   Costs are calculated for undergraduate education and for graduate education. Graduate tuition and fees are established as a certain percentage (currently 115%) of undergraduate rates, and not directly related to graduate costs.

   Tuition and operating fees (educational fees) are determined as follows:

   University of Washington and Washington State University:
   Undergraduate residents: 25% of cost of education
   Graduate residents: 115% of undergraduate resident tuition
   Undergraduate nonresidents: 100% of cost of education
   Graduate nonresidents: 115% of undergraduate nonresident tuition

   Regional Universities:
   Undergraduate residents: 80% of tuition calculated for UW/WSU
   Graduate residents: 80% of tuition calculated for UW/WSU
   Undergraduate nonresidents: 80% of tuition calculated for UW/WSU
   Graduate nonresidents: 80% of tuition calculated for UW/WSU

   Medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine are related to 160% of applicable undergraduate fees.

*Authority is limited by other statutes that set specific rates.

**The system described is reflected in a statement of legislative intent and is not binding. The Legislature took no action to adjust rates in 1979.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies in *WASHINGTON* (cont.)

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Revenues from operating fees are deposited in the State General Fund as general revenue. These funds do not receive separate treatment in appropriations.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they were budgeted:

   The amounts collected merely affect General Fund totals as any other state revenue source does.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   "Services and Activities" (Student) Fees are retained locally and are only reported to the state. "Tuition" (used primarily for construction) is deposited in restricted state treasury accounts for separate appropriation.

7. Established policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

8. Established policy requiring nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees: *No*

9. Established policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

10. Established policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees: *No*

11. Residency classification policy:

    State law establishes the regulations for classifying students as residents or nonresidents for tuition and fee purposes in all public colleges and universities in Washington. If the student or the parents, if he or she is a minor, have maintained a domicile in the state for one year prior to registration for more than six credit hours per term, the student is classified as a resident. Children of federal employees residing in the state and families of faculty and staff members at the institutions are granted resident status immediately. Military personnel stationed in the state and their dependents are also classified as residents, as are aliens on permanent visas. The University of Washington and Washington State University are allowed to waive nonresident fees for up to 100 graduates of colleges from "friendly foreign nations." Twenty foreign student waivers per year are authorized at each regional university and The Evergreen State College. In addition to state-funded tuition and fee waivers and state need grants for resident students, nonresidents are eligible to participate in the state work-study program. Appeals or requests

for reclassification are handled by designated administrative officers or special committees on each campus in accordance with uniform guidelines.

Tuition and Required Fee Policies
in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
in *WYOMING*

Please see introduction to appendix for clarifications, definitions and information sources.

1. Authority to set tuition or educational fees: *Governing Board*
   Constitutional Authority

2. Authority to set required fees: *Governing Board*
   Constitutional Authority

3. Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

4. Manner in which expected revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process:

   Tuition and educational fee revenues are considered to be revenue in addition to state general fund appropriations. They are appropriated by the legislature under an overall expenditure limitation.

5. Manner in which actual revenues from tuition or educational fees are handled in the budget process with respect to how they are budgeted:

   Tuition funds are held in a university fund and not commingled with state general revenues.

6. Manner in which required fees are handled in the budget process:

   Required fees are treated the same as tuition and educational fees.

7. Established policy requiring nonresident tuition or educational fees to be higher than resident tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

8. Established policy requiring nonresident required fees to be higher than resident required fees: *No*

9. Established policy requiring graduate tuition or educational fees to be higher than undergraduate tuition or educational fees: *No*

10. Established policy requiring graduate required fees to be higher than undergraduate required fees: *No*

11. Residency classification policy:

    Regulations governing the classification of students as resident or nonresident for purposes of tuition are administered by each institution. For the University of Wyoming, a minor whose parent is domiciled in the state is considered a resident. An adult who has established his or her domicile in Wyoming and who has resided in the state for a continuous period of one year immediately preceding registration is considered a resident, except that living in the state primarily

for the purpose of gaining an education does not qualify for residency purposes. For the purpose of this regulation, an adult is an individual 21 years of age or more, or a married person under that age maintaining a household in Wyoming with his/her spouse. An individual temporarily absent from the state due to military service, going to school or other temporary absence of a known duration, who retains the intention of returning to the state and who would have been classified as a resident at the time of departure, retains resident status provided such person enters an education institution within one year following termination of absence. In general, spouses are accorded the same residence status. Persons other than U.S. citizens admitted for permanent residence shall be classified as nonresidents. A decision of the director of admissions may be appealed to the residence classification committee. Such appeal must be submitted within 20 days of the beginning of the semester for which a classification change is requested.

In the community colleges, a student may be classified as a Wyoming resident if he/she meets at least one of several criteria: (a) his or her parents consider the state as their permanent home at the time of registration; (b) the student enrolls at a community college for the fall term immediately following graduation from a Wyoming high school; (c) the student receives substantially all support from a resident of the state other than a parent; (d) the student has left military service or the Peace Corps within one year prior to registration and was a resident at the time of entry into such service; (e) the student has resided in the state for a continuous period of at least one year prior to registration; (f) the student, and/or his/her spouse, is making a permanent residence in the state and is gainfully employed on a permanent basis at the time of registration, or is married to a bona fide resident.

Appendix B

Policies for Determining Tuition Levels
in Public Two-Year Colleges
in the West

Alaska

Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

Arizona

Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

The State Community College Board has set a minimum tuition for all residents as of August 1980 at the rate of $1 per credit hour. However, local boards may adopt a tuition at a higher rate to generate additional operational income. Some districts have adopted higher rates per credit hour.

California

Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No (Residents)*
Yes (Nonresidents)

In accordance with the above definition of tuition, California Community Colleges do not charge any tuition. The Education Code, however, does make provision for districts to levy a permissive basic user fees or charges for about eighteen noninstructional activities (e.g., parking, health services, field trip insurance, etc.). The Education Code establishes a ceiling amount for these fees. Community Service activities are generally student fee supported at a level not to exceed costs. The average total fee charge per community college student in the state is less than $20 per academic year. Each of the 70 community college district governing boards determines the amount and type of fee levied.

Nonresident students are charged a tuition equivalent to the full operating cost of instruction.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply to the procedures described in these pages:

TUITION OR EDUCATIONAL FEES: the basic, comprehensive, multi-purpose charge all students are required to pay as a condition of admission to the institution. This charge may or may not be known as tuition. Other designations include educational fee, incidental fee, or registration fee.

ESTABLISHED POLICY: either a formally approved policy or a traditional practice such that the effect is the same.

Colorado

Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

Indexed to cost of education. Cost of education includes on-campus instruction, research and public service, academic support, institutional support, student services, operation of plant, capital outlay and other minor expenses. Excluded are capital construction and reimbursements for overhead and federal vocational programs.

Resident cost of education is determined by averaging institutional costs (sector based). Nonresident cost of education is basically determined by individual institutional cost (institution based).

Tuition is determined by: Residents: 25% of cost of education
Nonresidents: 65% of cost of education (Lamar, Otero, Morgan, and Trinidad)
110% of cost of education (all others)

Hawaii

Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

Idaho

Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

The legislature periodically reviews the maximum amount allowable and changes it according to the conditions at that time. The maximum has not been changed since 1977.

Montana

Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

Nevada

Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

The process of determining community college fees is negotiated to be less than the cost of universities in Nevada, but enough to bear some of the cost of instruction. Student charges per credit hour have remained constant over the past four years.

New Mexico

Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

Oregon

Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

Fees are determined by local board action.

Utah

Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

Utah's tuition policy does not specify tuition levels. It is, however, a written policy statement that specifies the factors the Board will use in determining tuition levels. These factors include:

-- *low tuition for Utah residents*
-- *nonresident tuition will be increased to three and one-half times resident tuition*
-- *changes in education costs as well as cost-of-living increases will be used*
-- *student's ability to pay will receive some consideration but financial aid available to ensure access will receive strong emphasis*

Washington

Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *Yes*

Indexed to cost of education. Tuition and fee rates in Washington community colleges are set as a percentage of tuition and fee rates at the University of Washington/Washington State University. Tuition and fee rates at UW/WSU are set at a certain percent of the cost of education in those two institutions. Cost of education includes direct instructional costs and portions of academic support, student services, and operation and maintenance of plant. For more information on determination of the cost of education at UW/WSU, see the four-year policy profile in Appendix A.

Resident community college students are charged 45% of UW/WSU rates which are set at 25% of cost of education. Nonresident community college students are charged 50% of UW/WSU rates which are set at 100% of the cost of education.

It should be noted that preliminary recommendations for 1981-83 are that resident students be charged 18% of community college cost of education and nonresidents be charged 100% of that cost.

Wyoming

Established policy for determining tuition or educational fees: *No*

Tuition levels are, by Wyoming statute, to be as "nearly as free as possible." In that light, tuition levels have stayed traditionally low. Moderate increases are made based upon the Legislature's hope that local revenues will make up as large a share as possible of the total budget packages for the schools.

Appendix C

Table 9

Resident and Nonresident Undergraduate Tuition and Required Fees
at Public Four-Year Institutions in the West
1977-78 to 1980-81

Carnegie Classification	Institution	Resident				Nonresident			
		77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81
ALASKA									
1.4	University of Alaska, Fairbanks	$392	$512	$532	$572	$992	$1112	$1168	$1352
2.2	University of Alaska, Anchorage	334	334	382	452	934	934	1018	1232
5.9	University of Alaska, Juneau	320	320	340	410	920	920	976	1190
ARIZONA									
1.1	University of Arizona	450	550	550	600	1640	2100	2100	2500
1.3	Arizona State University	450	550	550	600	1640	2100	2100	2500
2.1	Northern Arizona University	400	500	500	600	1400	1860	1860	2100
CALIFORNIA									
1.1	University of California, Berkeley	710	731	731	767	2615	2636	3131	3167
1.1	University of California, Davis	686	686	713	770	2591	2591	3113	3170
1.1	University of California, Los Angeles	702	702	702	759	2607	2607	3102	3159
1.1	University of California, San Diego	708	723	738	748	2613	2628	3138	3148
1.2	University of California, Irvine	675	675	744	768	2580	2580	3144	3168
1.3	University of California, Riverside	693	710	738	774	2598	2622	3138	3174
1.3	University of California, Santa Barbara	715	715	745	784	2620	2620	3145	3184
1.3	University of California, Santa Cruz	743	767	795	831	2648	2672	3195	3231
2.1	California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	203	215	218	232	1725	1925	2018	2392
2.1	California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	190	200	200	214	1765	1910	2000	2374
2.1	California State College, Bakersfield	150	180	182	192	1725	1892	1980	2352
2.1	California State University, Chico	200	220	220	232	1775	1932	2020	2392
2.1	California State University, Dominguez Hills	190	200	204	212	1765	1912	2004	2372
2.1	California State University, Fresno	194	204	204	220	1769	1916	2004	2380
2.1	California State University, Fullerton	190	202	216	228	1765	1912	2016	2388
2.1	California State University, Hayward	170	186	204	212	1745	1896	2004	2372
2.1	California State University, Long Beach	196	206	208	218	1771	1916	2008	2378
2.1	California State University, Los Angeles	190	200	200	212	1765	1912	2000	2372
2.1	California State University, Northridge	190	200	200	232	1765	1912	2000	2392
2.1	California State University, Sacramento	190	200	200	212	1765	1912	2000	2372
2.1	Humboldt State University	200	206	208	227	1630	1918	2008	2387
2.1	San Diego State University	192	202	204	224	1628	1914	2002	2384
2.1	San Francisco State University	191	201	208	231	1631	1921	2008	2391
2.1	San Jose State University	192	194	205	222	1767	1904	2005	2382
2.2	California State College, San Bernardino	190	200	200	212	1765	1912	2000	2372
2.2	California State College, Stanislaus	184	200	200	212	1759	1912	2000	2372
2.2	Sonoma State College	170	182	194	226	1620	1892	1994	2386
5.2	University of California, San Francisco	731	752	767	782	2636	2657	3167	3182
5.9	California Maritime Academy*	530	545	841	856	1055	1070	1486	2956
COLORADO									
1.1	Colorado State University, Fort Collins	727	755	795	828	2375	2451	2849	2930
1.1	University of Colorado, Boulder	800	845	892	995	2642	2845	3250	3584
1.3	University of Northern Colorado	572	628	700	789	1859	2062	2560	2841
2.1	University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	440	482	510	558	1712	1836	2128	2346
2.1	University of Colorado, Denver	448	490	556	624	1710	1878	2326	2608
2.1	Fort Lewis College	519	545	587	625	1661	1760	2101	2265
2.1	Metropolitan State College	378	446	513	593	1330	1514	1929	2265
2.1	University of Southern Colorado	518	653	702	781	1930	2073	2476	2755
2.1	western State College	604	654	657	727	1790	1836	2264	2483
2.2	Adams State College	604	628	680	734	1934	1966	2346	3032
3.2	Mesa College	573	602	658	716	1845	1958	2226	2500
5.2	University of Colorado, Medical Center	937	1046	1456	1614	3717	3917	5638	6075
5.4	Colorado School of Mines	791	806	838	1426	2633	2806	3816	4708

*These figures are for three trimesters, the recognized academic year at the California Maritime Academy.

Table 9 (cont.) Undergraduate Tuition and Required Fees

Carnegie Classification	Institution	Resident 77-78	Resident 78-79	Resident 79-80	Resident 80-81	Nonresident 77-78	Nonresident 78-79	Nonresident 79-80	Nonresident 80-81
HAWAII									
1.1	University of Hawaii, Manoa	$478	$478	$480	$480	$1153	$1153	$1155	$1155
2.2	University of Hawaii, Hilo	95*	95*	95*	95*	915	915	915	915
3.2	West Oahu College	400	400	400	400	1000	1000	1000	1000
IDAHO									
1.3	University of Idaho, Moscow	434	438	474	490	1634	1638	1974	1990
1.4	Idaho State University	410	420	460	470	1260	1420	1760	1770
2.1	Boise State University	369	374	475	478	1409	1574	1975	1978
2.2	Lewis-Clark State College	328	348	370	382	1028	1098	1420	1430
MONTANA									
1.3	Montana State University, Bozeman	558	558	573	573	1926	1926	1941	1941
1.3	University of Montana, Missoula	613	626	626	635	1981	1994	1994	2003
2.2	Eastern Montana College	519	519	519	519	1527	1527	1527	1527
2.2	Northern Montana College	453	453	477	477	1461	1461	1485	1485
2.2	Western Montana College	504	474	474	474	1512	1482	1482	1482
5.4	Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	468	468	472	482	1476	1476	1480	1490
NEVADA									
1.4	University of Nevada, Reno	704	736	690**	720	2204	2236	2190**	2220
2.1	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	704	768	720**	720	2204	2268	2220**	2220
NEW MEXICO									
1.2	University of New Mexico, Albuquerque	520	576	624	664	1516	1716	1873	2038
1.3	New Mexico State University, Las Cruces	552	608	630	708	1548	1744	1888	2082
2.1	Eastern New Mexico University	499	527	569	619	1207	1334	1453	1596
2.2	New Mexico Highlands University	349	376	398	474	1058	1184	1282	1451
2.2	Western New Mexico University	343	370	411	438	1051	1178	1296	1414
5.4	New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	467	534	543	633	1463	1613	1986	2007
OREGON									
1.1	Oregon State University, Corvallis	738	786	846	924	2487	2634	2970	3237
1.2	University of Oregon, Eugene	740	789	860	969	2489	2637	2984	3282
2.1	Portland State University	726	780	858	933	2475	2628	2982	3246
2.1	Southern Oregon State College	732	777	858	942	2157	2316	2673	2946
2.2	Eastern Oregon State College	696	732	813	900	696	732	813	900
2.2	Oregon College of Education	700	757	842	921	2126	2296	2656	2925
5.4	Oregon Institute of Technology	726	778	867	956	2475	2626	2991	3269
UTAH									
1.1	University of Utah, Salt Lake City	589	640	693	786	1474	1662	1818	2034
1.2	Utah State University, Logan	555	601	651	702	1416	1570	1701	1860
2.1	Weber State College	522	558	588	633	1084	1176	1398	1524
2.2	Southern Utah State College	504	534	564	621	1044	1119	1344	1320
WASHINGTON									
1.1	University of Washington, Seattle	660	687	687	687	2394	2394	2394	2394
1.2	Washington State University, Pullman	660	686	686	686	2394	2394	2394	2394
2.1	Eastern Washington University	591	618	618	618	1983	1983	1983	1983
2.1	Western Washington University	591	618	618	618	1983	1983	1983	1983
2.2	Central Washington University	591	618	618	618	1983	1983	1983	1983
3.2	The Evergreen State College	591	618	618	618	1983	1983	1983	1983
WYOMING									
1.3	University of Wyoming, Laramie	434	434	434	592	1400	1720	1720	1878

* Figure shown is lower division. Upper division figure is $315.

** Decrease in tuition and fees in 1979-80 reflects a redefinition of FTE student from 16 credit hours per semester to 15. Charge per credit hour remained the same. For explanation, see footnote 4, table 4.

Table 10

Resident and Nonresident Graduate Tuition and Required Fees
at Public Institutions in the West
1977-78 to 1980-81

Carnegie Classification	Institution	Resident				Nonresident			
		77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81
ALASKA									
1.4	University of Alaska, Fairbanks	$552	$672	$704	$732	$1152	$1272	$1340	$1512
2.2	University of Alaska, Anchorage	494	494	554	682	1094	1094	1190	1462
5.9	University of Alaska, Juneau	480	480	512	640	1080	1080	1148	1420
ARIZONA									
1.1	University of Arizona	450	550	605	600	1640	2100	2310	2500
1.3	Arizona State University	450	550	605	600	1640	2100	2310	2500
2.1	Northern Arizona University	400	500	550	600	1400	1860	2046	2100
CALIFORNIA									
1.1	University of California, Berkeley	770	790	790	826	2675	2696	3190	3226
1.1	University of California, Davis	719	728	752	808	2624	2633	3152	3208
1.1	University of California, Los Angeles	750	750	750	807	2655	2655	3150	3207
1.1	University of California, San Diego	750	765	781	790	2655	2670	3184	3190
1.2	University of California, Irvine	735	735	804	828	2640	2640	3224	3228
1.3	University of California, Riverside	729	753	774	810	2634	2658	3174	3210
1.3	University of California, Santa Barbara	743	743	770	808	2648	2648	3170	3208
1.3	University of California, Santa Cruz	803	827	855	891	2708	2732	3255	3291
2.1	California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	200	215	218	232	1640	1925	2018	2392
2.1	California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	192	200	200	214	1632	1910	2000	2372
2.1	California State College, Bakersfield	150	180	182	192	1634	1892	1980	2352
2.1	California State University, Chico	201	220	220	232	1640	1932	2020	2392
2.1	California State University, Dominguez Hills	170	200	204	212	1610	1912	2004	2372
2.1	California State University, Fresno	198	204	204	220	1638	1916	2004	2380
2.1	California State University, Fullerton	190	202	216	228	1670	1912	2016	2388
2.1	California State University, Hayward	170	186	204	212	1610	1904	2004	2372
2.1	California State University, Long Beach	190	206	208	218	1630	1918	2008	2378
2.1	California State University, Los Angeles	190	200	200	212	1638	1912	2000	2372
2.1	California State University, Northridge	190	200	200	232	1630	1912	2000	2392
2.1	California State University, Sacramento	190	200	200	212	1630	1912	2000	2372
2.1	Humboldt State University	190	206	208	227	1630	1918	2008	2387
2.1	San Diego State University	188	202	204	224	1628	1914	2002	2384
2.1	San Francisco State University	184	201	208	231	1631	1962	2008	2391
2.1	San Jose State University	192	194	205	222	1632	1904	2005	2382
2.2	California State College, San Bernardino	194	200	200	212	1634	1912	2000	2372
2.2	California State College, Stanislaus	190	200	200	212	1630	1912	2000	2372
2.2	Sonoma State College	170	182	194	226	1620	1895	1994	2386
5.2	University of California, San Francisco	791	812	826	347	2696	2717	3226	3242
COLORADO									
1.1	Colorado State University, Fort Collins	727	755	825	859	2375	2451	2970	3066
1.1	University of Colorado, Boulder	800	845	926	1033	2642	2845	3388	3752
1.3	University of Northern Colorado	572	628	727	819	1859	2062	2671	2976
2.1	University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	440	482	534	584	1712	1836	2224	2462
2.1	University of Colorado, Denver	448	490	582	654	1710	1878	2430	2736
2.1	University of Southern Colorado	618	653	727	810	1930	2073	2579	2883
2.1	Western State College	604	654	680	753	1790	1836	2358	2597
2.2	Adams State College	604	628	704	760	1934	1966	2442	3174
5.2	University of Colorado, Medical Center	997	1046	1456	1614	2717	3917	5638	6075
5.4	Colorado School of Mines	791	806	872	1426	2633	2806	3967	4708

Table 10 (cont.) Graduate Tuition and Required Fees

Carnegie Classification	Institution	Resident 77-78	Resident 78-79	Resident 79-80	Resident 80-81	Nonresident 77-78	Nonresident 78-79	Nonresident 79-80	Nonresident 80-81
HAWAII									
1.1	University of Hawaii, Manoa	$577	$577	$579	$582	$1402	$1402	$1404	$1407
IDAHO									
1.3	University of Idaho, Moscow	534	558	644	660	1734	1758	2144	2160
1.4	Idaho State University	410	420	510	520	1260	1420	1810	1820
2.1	Boise State University	369	374	525	528	1409	1574	2025	2028
MONTANA									
1.3	Montana State University, Bozeman	558	558	573	573	1926	1926	1941	1941
1.3	University of Montana, Missoula	613	626	626	635	1981	1994	1994	2003
2.2	Eastern Montana College	519	519	519	519	1527	1527	1527	1527
2.2	Northern Montana College	453	453	477	477	1461	1461	1485	1485
2.2	Western Montana College	504	504	474	474	1512	1512	1482	1482
5.4	Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	468	468	472	482	1476	1476	1480	1490
NEVADA									
1.4	University of Nevada, Reno	396	414	368**	384	1896	1914	1868**	1884
2.1	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	396	432	384**	384	1896	1932	1884**	1884
NEW MEXICO									
1.2	University of New Mexico, Albuquerque	520	576	645	664	1516	1716	1873	2038
1.3	New Mexico State University, Las Cruces	552	608	630	708	1548	1744	1888	2082
2.1	Eastern New Mexico University	499	527	569	619	1207	1334	1453	1596
2.2	New Mexico Highlands University	349	376	398	474	1058	1184	1282	1451
2.2	Western New Mexico University	343	370	411	438	1051	1178	1296	1414
5.4	New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	467	478	543	633	1463	1613	1986	2007
OREGON									
1.1	Oregon State University, Corvallis	1164	1203	1281	1395	1311	1527	2196	2388
1.2	University of Oregon, Eugene	1166	1206	1295	1440	1313	1530	2210	2433
2.1	Portland State University	1152	1189	1293	1404	1299	1521	2208	2397
2.1	Southern Oregon State College	1158	1194	1293	1413	1305	1518	2208	2406
2.2	Eastern Oregon State College	1161	1188	1287	1410	1308	1512	2202	2403
2.2	Oregon College of Education	1127	1174	1277	1392	1274	1498	2192	2385
5.2	University of Oregon Health Sciences Center	1241	1280	1370	1523	1388	1604	2285	2516
UTAH									
1.1	University of Utah, Salt Lake City	589	640	693	786	1474	1662	1818	2034
1.2	Utah State University, Logan	555	601	651	702	1416	1570	1701	1860
2.1	Weber State College	n/a*	558	588	633	n/a*	1176	1398	1524
WASHINGTON									
1.1	University of Washington, Seattle	741	771	771	771	2736	2736	2736	2736
1.2	Washington State University, Pullman	740	770	770	770	2736	2736	2736	2736
2.1	Eastern Washington University	651	684	684	684	2256	2256	2256	2256
2.1	Western Washington University	651	684	684	684	2256	2256	2256	2256
2.2	Central Washington University	651	684	684	684	2256	2256	2256	2256
WYOMING									
1.3	University of Wyoming, Laramie	434	434	434	592	1400	1720	1720	1878

* No graduate program in 1977-78.

** Decrease in tuition and fees in 1979-80 reflects a redefinition of FTE student from 9 credit hours per semester to 8. Charge per credit hour remained the same.

Additionally, this differential in undergraduate (15) and graduate (8) credit hours causes graduate charges to be below undergraduate charges. Undergraduates and graduates are charged equally on a per credit hour basis.

For explanation, see footnote *, table 5.

Table 11

Tuition and Required Fees
at Public Four-Year Institutions in the West
by Carnegie Classification
1980-1981

Institution	Undergraduate R	Undergraduate NR	Graduate R	Graduate NR
Carnegie Classification 1.1 - Research Universities I				
University of Arizona	$600	$2500	$600	$2500
University of California-Berkeley	767	3167	826	3226
University of California-Davis	770	3170	808	3208
University of California-Los Angeles	759	3159	807	3207
University of California-San Diego	748	3148	790	3190
Colorado State University-Fort Collins	828	2930	859	3066
University of Colorado-Boulder	995	3584	1033	3752
University of Hawaii-Manoa	480	1155	582	1407
Oregon State University-Corvallis	924	3237	1395	2388
University of Utah-Salt Lake City	786	2034	786	2034
University of Washington-Seattle	687	2394	771	2736
Carnegie Classification 1.2 - Research Universities II				
University of California-Irvine	768	3168	828	3228
University of New Mexico-Albuquerque	664	2038	664	2038
University of Oregon-Eugene	969	3282	1440	2433
Utah State University-Logan	702	1860	702	1860
Washington State University-Pullman	686	2394	770	2736
Carnegie Classification 1.3 - Doctorate-Granting Universities I				
Arizona State University	600	2500	600	2500
University of California-Riverside	774	3174	810	3210
University of California-Santa Barbara	784	3184	808	3208
University of California-Santa Cruz	831	3231	891	3291
University of Northern Colorado	789	2841	819	2976
University of Idaho-Moscow	490	1990	660	2160
Montana State University-Bozeman	573	1941	573	1941
University of Montana-Missoula	635	2003	635	2003
New Mexico State University-Las Cruces	708	2082	708	2082
University of Wyoming-Laramie	592	1878	592	1878
Carnegie Classification 1.4 - Doctorate-Granting Universities II				
University of Alaska-Fairbanks	572	1352	732	1512
Idaho State University	470	1770	520	1820
University of Nevada-Reno	720	2220	384	1884
Carnegie Classification 2.1 - Comprehensive Universities and Colleges I				
Northern Arizona University	600	2100	600	2100
California Polytechnic State University-San Luis Obispo	232	2392	232	2392

Table 11 (cont.) Tuition and Required Fees by Carnegie Classification

Institution	Undergraduate R	Undergraduate NR	Graduate R	Graduate NR
Carnegie Classification 2.1 (cont.)				
California State Polytechnic University -Pomona	$214	$2374	$ 214	$2372
California State College-Bakersfield	192	2352	192	2352
California State University-Chico	232	2392	232	2392
California State University-Dominguez Hills	212	2372	212	2372
California State University-Fresno	220	2380	220	2380
California State University-Fullerton	228	2388	228	2388
California State University-Hayward	212	2372	212	2372
California State University-Long Beach	218	2378	218	2378
California State University-Los Angeles	212	2372	212	2372
California State University-Northridge	232	2392	232	2392
California State University-Sacramento	212	2372	212	2372
Humboldt State University (California)	227	2387	227	2387
San Diego State University (California)	224	2384	224	2384
San Francisco State University (California)	231	2391	231	2391
San Jose State University (California)	222	2382	222	2382
University of Colorado-Colorado Springs	558	2346	584	2462
University of Colorado-Denver	624	2608	654	2736
Fort Lewis College (Colorado)	625	2265		
Metropolitan State College (Colorado)	593	2265		
University of Southern Colorado	781	2755	810	2883
Western State College (Colorado)	727	2483	753	2597
Boise State University (Idaho)	478	1978	528	2028
University of Nevada-Las Vegas	720	2220	384	1884
Eastern New Mexico University	619	1596	619	1596
Portland State University (Oregon)	933	3246	1404	2397
Southern Oregon State College	942	2946	1413	2406
Weber State College (Utah)	633	1524	633	1524
Eastern Washington University	618	1983	684	2256
Western Washington University	618	1983	684	2256
Carnegie Classification 2.2 - Comprehensive Universities and Colleges II				
University of Alaska-Anchorage	452	1232	682	1462
California State College-San Bernardino	212	2372	212	2372
California State College-Stanislaus	212	2372	212	2372
Sonoma State College (California)	226	2386	226	2386
Adams State College (Colorado)	734	3032	760	3174
University of Hawaii-Hilo	95	915		
Lewis-Clark State College (Idaho)	382	1430		
Eastern Montana College	519	1527	519	1527
Northern Montana College	477	1485	477	1485
Western Montana College	474	1842	474	1482
New Mexico Highlands University	474	1451	474	1451
Western New Mexico University	438	1414	438	1414
Eastern Oregon State College	900	900	1410	2403
Oregon College of Education	921	2925	1392	2385
Southern Utah State College	621	1320		
Central Washington University	618	1983	684	2256

Table II (cont.) Tuition and Required Fees by Carnegie Classification

Institution	Undergraduate R	Undergraduate NR	Graduate R	Graduate NR
Carnegie Classification 3.2 - Liberal Arts Colleges II				
Mesa College (Colorado)	$716	$2500	$	$
West Oahu College (Hawaii)	400	1000		
The Evergreen State College (Washington)	618	1983		
Carnegie Classification 5.4 - Schools of Engineering and Technology				
Colorado School of Mines	1426	4708	1426	4708
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	482	1490	482	1490
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	633	2007	633	2007
Oregon Institute of Technology	956	3269		

Table 12

Changes in Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Required Fees
at Public Four-Year Institutions in the West
1977-78 to 1980-81

10% decrease to 0% change

Western Montana College	-6.0%
University of Hawaii-Hilo	-0-
West Oahu College (HI)	-0-
Eastern Montana College	-0-

.1% to 5.0% increase

University of Hawaii-Manoa	0.4%
Montana State University-Bozeman	2.7%
Montana College of Mineral Science & Technology	3.0%
University of Montana-Missoula	3.6%
Washington State University-Pullman	3.9%
University of Washington-Seattle	4.1%
Eastern Washington University	4.6%
Western Washington University	4.6%
Central Washington University	4.6%
The Evergreen State College (WA)	4.6%

5.1% to 10.0% increase

Northern Montana College	5.3%
University of California-San Diego	5.6%
University of California-San Francisco	7.0%
University of California-Berkeley	8.0%
University of California-Los Angeles	8.1%
University of Nevada-Reno	9.1%*
University of Nevada-Las Vegas	9.1%*
University of California-Santa Barbara	9.7%

10.1% to 15.0% increase

California State University-Long Beach	11.2%
California State University-Dominguez Hills	11.6%
California State University-Los Angeles	11.6%
California State University-Sacramento	11.6%
California State College-San Bernardino	11.6%
University of California-Riverside	11.7%
University of California-Santa Cruz	11.8%
University of California-Davis	12.2%
California State Polytechnic University-Pomona	12.6%
University of Idaho-Moscow	12.9%
California State University-Fresno	13.4%
Humboldt State University (CA)	13.5%
University of California-Irvine	13.8%
Colorado State University-Fort Collins	13.9%
California State Polytechnic University-San Luis Obispo	14.3%
Idaho State University	14.6%

15.1% to 20.0% increase

California State College-Stanislaus	15.2%
San Jose State University (CA)	15.6%
California State University-Chico	16.0%
Lewis-Clark State College (WA)	16.5%
San Diego State University (CA)	16.7%
California State University-Fullerton	20.0%

20.1% to 25.0% increase

Fort Lewis College (CO)	20.4%
Western State College (CO)	20.4%
San Francisco State University (CA)	20.9%
Weber State College (UT)	21.3%
Adams State College (CO)	21.5%
California State University-Northridge	22.1%
Southern Utah State College	23.2%
Eastern New Mexico University	24.0%
University of Colorado-Boulder	24.4%
California State University-Hayward	24.7%
Mesa College (CO)	25.0%

25.1% to 30.0% increase

Oregon State University-Corvallis	25.2%
University of Southern Colorado	26.4%
Utah State University-Logan	26.5%
University of Colorado-Colorado Springs	26.8%
University of New Mexico-Albuquerque	27.7%
Western New Mexico University	27.7%
California State College-Bakersfield	28.0%
University of Alaska-Juneau	28.1%
New Mexico State University-Las Cruces	28.3%
Portland State University (OR)	28.5%
Southern Oregon State College	28.7%
Eastern Oregon State College	29.3%
Boise State University (ID)	29.5%

30.1% to 35.0% increase

University of Oregon-Eugene	30.9%
Oregon College of Education	31.6%
Oregon Institute of Technology	31.7%
Sonoma State College (CA)	32.9%
University of Arizona	33.3%
Arizona State University	33.3%
University of Utah-Salt Lake City	33.4%

35.1% to 40.0% increase

University of Alaska-Anchorage	35.3%
New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology	35.5%
New Mexico Highlands University	35.8%
University of Wyoming-Laramie	36.4%
University of Northern Colorado	37.9%
University of Colorado-Denver	39.3%

Greater than 40% increase

University of Alaska-Fairbanks	45.9%
Northern Arizona University	50.0%
Metropolitan State College (CO)	56.9%
California Maritime Academy	61.5%
University of Colorado Medical Center	61.9%
Colorado School of Mines	80.3%

*See footnote 4, table 4.

Table 13

Changes in Graduate Resident Tuition and Required Fees
at Public Four-Year Institutions in the West
1977-78 to 1980-81

10% decrease to 0% change	
Western Montana College	-6.0%
Eastern Montana College	-0-
.1% to 5.0% increase	
University of Hawaii-Manoa	0.9%
Montana State University-Bozeman	2.7%
Montana College of Mineral Science & Technology	3.0%
University of Montana	3.6%
University of Washington-Seattle	4.0%
Washington State University-Pullman	4.1%
5.1% to 10.0% increase	
Eastern Washington University	5.1%
Western Washington University	5.1%
Central Washington University	5.1%
University of California-San Diego	5.3%
Northern Montana College	5.3%
University of California-San Francisco	7.1%
University of California-Berkeley	7.3%
University of California-Los Angeles	7.6%
University of California-Santa Barbara	8.7%
University of Nevada-Reno	9.1%*
University of Nevada-Las Vegas	9.1%*
California State College-San Bernardino	9.3%
10.1% to 15.0% increase	
University of California-Santa Cruz	11.0%
University of California-Riverside	11.1%
California State University-Fresno	11.1%
California State Polytechnic University-Pomona	11.5%
California State University-Los Angeles	11.6%
California State University-Sacramento	11.6%
California State College-Stanislaus	11.6%
University of California-Davis	12.4%
University of California-Irvine	12.7%
California State University-Long Beach	14.7%
15.1% to 20.0% increase	
California State University-Chico	15.4%
San Jose State University (CA)	15.6%
California State Polytechnic University-San Luis Obispo	16.0%
Colorado State University-Fort Collins	18.2%
San Diego State University (CA)	19.1%
Humboldt State University (CA)	19.5%
Oregon State University-Corvallis	19.8%
California State University-Fullerton	20.0%
20.1% to 25.0% increase	
Eastern Oregon State College	21.4%
Portland State University (OR)	21.9%
Southern Oregon State College	22.0%
California State University-Northridge	22.1%
University of Oregon Health Sciences Center	22.7%
University of Oregon-Eugene	23.5%
Oregon College of Education	23.5%
University of Idaho-Moscow	23.6%
Eastern New Mexico University	24.0%
California State University-Dominguez Hills	24.7%
California State University-Hayward	24.7%
Western State College (CO)	24.7%
25.1% to 30.0% increase	
San Francisco State University (CA)	25.5%
Adams State College (CO)	25.8%
Utah State University-Logan	26.5%
Idaho State University	26.8%
University of New Mexico-Albuquerque	27.7%
Western New Mexico University	27.7%
California State College-Bakersfield	28.0%
New Mexico State University-Las Cruces	28.3%
University of Colorado-Boulder	29.1%
30.1% to 35.0% increase	
University of Southern Colorado	31.1%
University of Alaska-Fairbanks	32.6%
University of Colorado-Colorado Springs	32.7%
Sonoma State College (CA)	32.9%
University of Alaska-Juneau	33.3%
University of Arizona	33.3%
Arizona State University	33.3%
University of Utah-Salt Lake City	33.4%
35.1% to 40.0% increase	
New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology	35.5%
New Mexico Highlands University	35.8%
University of Wyoming-Laramie	36.4%
University of Alaska-Anchorage	38.1%
Greater than 40% increase	
Boise State University (ID)	43.1%
University of Northern Colorado	43.2%
University of Colorado-Denver	46.0%
Northern Arizona University	50.0%
University of Colorado Medical Center	61.9%
Colorado School of Mines	80.3%

*See footnote 2, table 5.

Table 14

Ratio of Nonresident to Resident Tuition and Required Fees
at Public Four-Year Institutions in the West
1977-78 and 1980-81

Carnegie Classification	Institution	Undergraduate Ratio Nonresident/ Resident 1977-78	Undergraduate Ratio Nonresident/ Resident 1980-81	Graduate Ratio Nonresident/ Resident 1977-78	Graduate Ratio Nonresident/ Resident 1980-81
ALASKA					
1.4	University of Alaska, Fairbanks	2.53	2.36	2.09	2.07
2.2	University of Alaska, Anchorage	2.80	2.73	2.21	2.14
5.9	University of Alaska, Juneau	2.88	2.90	2.25	2.22
ARIZONA					
1.1	University of Arizona	3.64	4.17	3.64	4.17
1.3	Arizona State University	3.64	4.17	3.64	4.17
2.1	Northern Arizona University	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
CALIFORNIA					
1.1	University of California, Berkeley	3.68	4.13	3.47	3.91
1.1	University of California, Davis	3.78	4.12	3.65	3.97
1.1	University of California, Los Angeles	3.71	4.16	3.54	3.97
1.1	University of California, San Diego	3.69	4.21	3.54	4.04
1.2	University of California, Irvine	3.82	4.13	3.59	3.90
1.3	University of California, Riverside	3.75	4.10	3.61	3.96
1.3	University of California, Santa Barbara	3.66	4.06	3.56	3.97
1.3	University of California, Santa Cruz	3.56	3.89	3.37	3.69
2.1	California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	8.50	10.31	8.20	10.31
2.1	California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	9.29	11.09	8.50	11.08
2.1	California State College, Bakersfield	11.50	12.25	10.89	12.25
2.1	California State University, Chico	8.88	10.31	8.16	10.31
2.1	California State University, Dominguez Hills	9.29	11.19	9.47	11.19
2.1	California State University, Fresno	9.12	10.82	8.27	10.82
2.1	California State University, Fullerton	9.29	10.47	8.79	10.47
2.1	California State University, Hayward	10.26	11.19	9.47	11.19
2.1	California State University, Long Beach	9.04	10.91	8.58	10.91
2.1	California State University, Los Angeles	9.29	11.19	8.62	11.19
2.1	California State University, Northridge	9.29	10.31	8.58	10.31
2.1	California State University, Sacramento	9.29	11.19	8.58	11.19
2.1	Humboldt State University	8.15	10.52	8.58	10.52
2.1	San Diego State University	8.48	10.64	8.66	10.64
2.1	San Francisco State University	8.54	10.35	8.86	10.35
2.1	San Jose State University	9.20	10.73	8.50	10.73
2.2	California State College, San Bernardino	9.29	11.19	8.42	11.19
2.2	California State College, Stanislaus	9.56	11.19	8.58	11.19
2.2	Sonoma State College	9.53	10.56	9.53	10.56
5.2	University of California, San Francisco	3.61	4.07	3.41	3.83
5.9	California Maritime Academy	1.99	3.45		
COLORADO					
1.1	Colorado State University, Fort Collins	3.27	3.54	3.27	3.57
1.1	University of Colorado, Boulder	3.30	3.60	3.30	3.63
1.3	University of Northern Colorado	3.25	3.60	3.25	3.63
2.1	University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	3.89	4.20	3.89	4.22
2.1	University of Colorado, Denver	3.82	4.18	3.82	4.18
2.1	Fort Lewis College	3.20	3.62		
2.1	Metropolitan State College	3.52	3.82		
2.1	University of Southern Colorado	3.12	3.53	3.12	3.56
2.1	Western State College	2.96	3.42	2.96	3.45
2.2	Adams State College	3.20	4.13	3.20	4.18
3.2	Mesa College	3.22	3.49		
5.2	University of Colorado, Medical Center	3.73	3.76	3.73	3.76
5.4	Colorado School of Mines	3.33	3.30	3.33	3.30

Table 14 (cont.) Ratio of Nonresident to Resident Tuition and Required Fees

Carnegie Classification	Institution	Undergraduate Ratio Nonresident/ Resident 1977-78	Undergraduate Ratio Nonresident/ Resident 1980-81	Graduate Ratio Nonresident/ Resident 1977-78	Graduate Ratio Nonresident/ Resident 1980-81
HAWAII					
1.1	University of Hawaii, Manoa	2.41	2.41	2.43	2.42
2.2	University of Hawaii, Hilo	Not Computed			
3.2	West Oahu College	2.50	2.50		
IDAHO					
1.3	University of Idaho, Moscow	3.76	4.06	3.25	3.27
1.4	Idaho State University	3.07	3.77	3.07	3.50
2.1	Boise State University	3.82	4.14	3.82	3.84
2.2	Lewis-Clark State College	3.13	3.74		
MONTANA					
1.3	Montana State University, Bozeman	3.45	3.39	3.45	3.39
1.3	University of Montana, Missoula	3.23	3.15	3.23	3.15
2.2	Eastern Montana College	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94
2.2	Northern Montana College	3.23	3.11	3.23	3.11
2.2	Western Montana College	3.00	3.13	3.00	3.13
5.4	Montana College of Mineral Science and Technolog,	3.15	3.09	3.15	3.09
NEVADA					
1.4	University of Nevada, Reno	3.13	3.08	4.79	4.90
2.1	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	3.13	3.08	4.79	4.90
NEW MEXICO					
1.2	University of New Mexico, Albuquerque	2.92	3.07	2.92	3.07
1.3	New Mexico State University, Las Cruces	2.80	2.94	2.80	2.94
2.1	Eastern New Mexico University	2.42	2.58	2.42	2.58
2.2	New Mexico Highlands University	3.03	3.06	3.03	3.06
2.2	Western New Mexico University	3.06	3.23	3.06	2.23
5.4	New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	3.13	3.17	3.13	3.17
OREGON					
1.1	Oregon State University, Corvallis	3.37	3.50	1.13	1.71
1.2	University of Oregon, Eugene	3.36	3.39	1.13	1.69
2.1	Portland State University	3.41	3.48	1.13	1.71
2.1	Southern Oregon State College	2.95	3.13	1.13	1.70
2.2	Eastern Oregon State College	1.00	1.00	1.13	1.70
2.2	Oregon College of Education	3.04	3.18	1.13	1.71
5.2	University of Oregon Health Sciences Center			1.12	1.65
5.4	Oregon Institute of Technology	3.41	3.42		
UTAH					
1.1	University of Utah, Salt Lake City	2.50	2.59	2.50	2.59
1.2	Utah State University, Logan	2.55	2.65	2.55	2.65
2.1	Weber State College	2.08	2.41		2.41
2.2	Southern Utah State College	2.07	2.13		
WASHINGTON					
1.1	University of Washington, Seattle	3.63	3.48	3.69	3.55
1.2	Washington State University, Pullman	3.63	3.49	3.70	3.55
2.1	Eastern Washington University	3.36	3.21	3.47	3.30
2.1	Western Washington University	3.36	3.21	3.47	3.30
2.2	Central Washington University	3.36	3.21	3.47	3.30
3.2	The Evergreen State College	3.36	3.21		
WYOMING					
1.3	University of Wyoming, Laramie	3.23	3.17	3.23	3.17

Table 15

Resident Tuition and Required Fees
at Public Two-Year Colleges
in the West
1977-78 to 1980-81

Institution	Tuition and Required Fees 77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81
ALASKA				
Anchorage Community College	$334	$334	$372	$442
Juneau-Douglas Community College	320	320	340	NA*
Kenai Peninsula Community College	340	340	300	430
Ketchikan Community College	320	320	340	410
Kodiak Community College	320	320	340	410
Kuskokwim Community College	350	350	370	440
Mantanuska Susitna Community College	320	320	340	410
Northwest Community College	320	320	340	410
Sitka Community College	320	320	340	410
Tanana Valley Community College	432	432	452	517
ARIZONA				
Arizona Western College	190	200	200	250
Central Arizona College	144	168	192	246
Cochise College	200	200	200	320
Eastern Arizona College	170	170	170	177
Glendale Community College	90	90	100	190
Maricopa Technical Community College	80	80	100	190
Mesa Community College	90	90	100	190
Mohave Community College	80	120	120	180
Northland Pioneer College	80	80	80	100
Phoenix College	90	90	100	190
Pima Community College	120	120	140	368
Rio Salado Community College	NA**	70	100	190
Scottsdale Community College	90	90	100	190
South Mountain Community College	NA***	NA***	NA***	190
Yavapai College	150	160	168	252

*Juneau-Douglas Community College is now a part of the University of Alaska-Juneau.

**Classes at Rio Salado Community College began in 1978-79.

***Classes at South Mountain Community College began in 1980-81.

NOTE: The tuition and fee data for 1977-78 through 1979-80 were taken from the 1978, 1979 and 1980 editions of the Community, Junior and Technical College Directory, published by the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges. The 1980-81 data was provided by the College Scholarship Service. The tuition and fee figures were sent to the chief state administrator for community colleges in each state for verification or correction.

The amounts shown represent tuition and required fees paid by a full-time resident student for a full academic year (three quarters, two semesters, two trimesters). Tuition is the minimum tuition charged, that is for a state, district or county resident. Required fees include charges other than tuition which a majority of full-time students are required to pay (optional fees and books and supplies are not included).

Table 15 (cont.) Two-Year College Tuition and Required Fees

Institution	Tuition and Required Fees 77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81
CALIFORNIA*				
Allan Hancock College	$20	$20	$	$
American River College				
Antelope Valley College	3	5	5	
Bakersfield College	5	5		
Barstow Community College	1	1		2
Butte College	36	36	36	40
Cabrillo College	16		22	28
Canada College	8	8	8	
Cerritos College				16
Cerro Coso Community College	10	10		
Chabot College				
Chaffey College			30	
Citrus College	30		18	46
City College of San Francisco				
Coastline Community College				
College of Alameda	4	4	4	
College of Marin				
College of San Mateo	8			10
College of the Canyons	21	18	18	
College of the Desert	20	20	30	
College of the Redwoods				
College of the Sequoias	20	20	20	10
College of the Siskiyous	30	30	30	15
Columbia College	9	9	10	7
Compton Community College	10	10	10	20
Contra Costa College				
Consumnes River College				
Crafton Hills College	3		4	
Cuesta College		20	20	
Cuyamaca College			5	
Cypress College	10	10		10
De Anza College	20	27	27	27
Diablo Valley College				
East Los Angeles College				
El Camino College				
Evergreen Valley College	10	10		10
Feather River College	37	40	20	20
Foothill College	2	3	12	
Fresno City College	20	20	20	
Fullerton College	5	10	10	10
Gavilan College	18	18	18	18
Glendale Community College				10
Golden West College	10		5	
Grossmont College			5	
Hartnell College				
Imperial Valley College		10	10	40
Indian Valley College				25

*The California Community College tuition and fee data have not been verified by the state.

Table 15 (cont.) Two-Year College Tuition and Required Fees

Institution	Tuition and Required Fees 77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81
CALIFORNIA* (cont.)				
Lake Tahoe Community College	$ 6	$ 9	$ 2	$45
Laney College	2	2	2	
Lassen College	8	12	10	10
Long Beach City College				
Los Angeles City College				
Los Angeles Harbor College				13
Los Angeles Mission College				
Los Angeles Pierce College	13	13		
Los Angeles Southwest College				
Los Angeles Trade-Technical College				
Los Angeles Valley College				
Los Medanos College	12	48	53	
Mendocino College	2	2	2	
Merced College			20	24
Merritt College	4	4	4	2
Mira Costa College	18	18	20	20
Mission College	20	20	14	8
Modesto Junior College	4	8	8	
Monterey Peninsula College	20	20	20	40
Moorpark College	4	5	10	10
Mount San Antonio College	20	24	24	24
Mount San Jacinto College	2		2	15
Napa College				
Ohlone College				
Orange Coast College	5	10	10	
Oxnard College			10	
Palo Verde College	12	12	12	
Palomar College	14	14	18	30
Pasadena City College		10	10	10
Porterville College	7	7	10	25
Reedley College	10	10	10	
Rio Hondo College				40
Riverside City College	8	4	8	8
Sacramento City College				
Saddleback Community College	10		10	
San Bernardino Valley College	3	3	8	8
San Diego City College	10	10	10	10
San Diego Evening College				
San Diego Mesa College	2	2	2	
San Diego Miramar College	2	2		
San Francisco Community College Centers				
San Joaquin Delta College	10	10	10	10
San Jose City College	5	5	5	
Santa Ana College	10	10	10	5
Santa Barbara City College		10	10	5
Santa Monica College			53	
Santa Rosa Junior College	3		6	60
Shasta College	6	12	12	12

*The California Community College tuition and fee data have not been verified by the state.

Table 15 (cont.) Two-Year College Tuition and Required Fees

Institution	Tuition and Required Fees 77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81
CALIFORNIA* (cont.)				
Sierra College	$ 7	$ 7	$ 7	$ 10
Skyline College	8	8	8	
Salano Community College		28	28	
Southwestern			11	
Taft College				
Ventura College	8	10	10	10
Victor Valley College	16	16	16	16
Vista College				
West Hills College	20	20	20	20
West Los Angeles College				
West Valley College	20	20	24	12
Yuba College	18	18	18	29
COLORADO				
Aims Community College	185	185	221	293
Arapahoe Community College	297	395	447	572
Colorado Mountain College	319	330	353	450
Colorado Northwestern Community College	100	100	100	110
Community College of Denver (Auraria)	318	375	427	537
Community College of Denver (North)	332	395	447	551
Community College of Denver (Red Rocks)	317	369	421	525
Lamar Community College	429	479	533	637
Morgan Community College	306	367	419	523
Northeastern Junior College	270	282	312	348
Otero Junior College	438	487	540	643
Pikes Peak Community College	300	373	425	529
Pueblo Vocational Community College	NA**	NA**	437	541
Trinidad State Junior College	408	466	518	642
HAWAII				
Hawaii Community College	105	105	90	90
Honolulu Community College	90	90	90	90
Kapiolani Community College	90	90	90	90
Kauai Community College	90	90	90	90
Leeward Community College	95	90	90	90
Maui Community College	90	90	90	90
Windward Community College	90	90	90	90
IDAHO				
College of Southern Idaho	304	333	336	400
North Idaho College	370	392	458	480

*The California Community College tuition and fee data have not been verified by the state.

**Classes at Pueblo Vocational Community College began in 1979-80.

Table 15 (cont.) Two-Year College Tuition and Required Fees

Institution	Tuition and Required Fees 77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81
MONTANA				
Dawson College	$285	$285	$285	$285
Flathead Valley Community College	240	240	285	285
Miles Community College	302	293	338	338
NEVADA				
Clark County Community College	416	416	390*	390
Northern Nevada Community College	416	416	390*	390
Truckee Meadows Community College	416	416	390*	390
Western Nevada Community College	416	416	390*	390
NEW MEXICO				
Albuquerque Technical/Vocational Institute	20	20	20	20
Eastern New Mexico (Clovis Campus)	324	324	324	324
Eastern New Mexico (Roswell Campus)	375	375	375	375
Luna Vocational/Technical Institute	20	20	20	20
New Mexico Junior College	165	165	189	189
New Mexico Military Institute**	457	457	544	457
New Mexico State (Alamagordo Campus)	384	384	384	384
New Mexico State (Carlsbad Campus)	360	360	360	360
New Mexico State (Dona Ana Branch)	648	648	648	696
New Mexico State (Grants Campus)	336	336	336	336
New Mexico State (San Juan Campus)	360	360	360	360
Northern New Mexico Community College	319	319	319	319
University of New Mexico (Gallup Campus)	348	348	348	348
OREGON				
Blue Mountain Community College	375	375	411	411
Central Oregon Community College	345	375	396	432
Chemeketa Community College	390	390	450	450
Clackamas Community College	330	375	405	450
Clatsop Community College	381	360	396	396
Lane Community College	392	400	439	495
Linn-Benton Community College	333	385	423	459
Mt. Hood Community College	345	375	417	450
Portland Community College	344	365	399	432
Rogue Community College	360	332	432	468
Southwestern Oregon Community College	375	420	420	420
Treasure Valley Community College	396	332	432	450
Umpqua Community College	375	405	435	510

*In Nevada a consolidated $13 per credit hour fee has been in effect since fall 1977. The 1979 decrease in tuition and fees reflect a redefinition of a FTE student from 16 to 15 credit hours.

**The figures shown for New Mexico Military Institute exclude required fees of room and board, laundry costs and personal account deposits. These fees have been excluded to provide greater comparability to other institutions.

Table 15 (cont.) Two-Year College Tuition and Required Fees

Institution	Tuition and Required Fees 77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81
UTAH				
College of Eastern Utah	$432	$471	$504	$540
Dixie College	441	486	513	552
Snow College	459	504	528	576
Utah Technical College at Provo	396	438	468	513
Utah Technical College at Salt Lake	384	414	435	471
WASHINGTON				
Bellevue Community College	249	303	306	306
Big Bend Community College	291	306	306	306
Centralia College	283	306	306	306
Clark College	311	326	326	326
Columbia Basin College	291	321	321	321
Edmonds Community College	327	327	327	327
Everett Community College	291	306	306	306
Fort Steilacoom Community College	291	306	306	306
Grays Harbor College	301	312	312	312
Green River Community College	246	306	306	306
Highline Community College	291	306	306	306
Lower Columbia College	294	309	309	327
North Seattle Community College	263	288	288	288
Olympia Technical Community College	265	280	280	306
Olympic College	291	306	306	306
Peninsula College	284	309	309	306
Seattle Central Community College	267	293	293	288
Shoreline Community College	284	300	300	303
Skagit Valley College	291	306	306	306
South Seattle Community College	268	293	293	293
Spokane Community College	312	327	327	327
Spokane Falls Community College	327	327	327	327
Tacoma Community College	288	304	311	311
Walla Walla Community College	296	311	311	306
Wenatchee Valley College	297	312	324	324
Whatcom Community College	266	281	288	306
Yakima Valley College	297	312	312	312
WYOMING				
Casper College	288	288	298	380
Central Wyoming College	265	265	265	312
Eastern Wyoming College	260	260	300	330
Laramie County Community College	255	300	300	360
Northern Wyoming Community College	319	359	361	340
Northwest Community College	275	315	316	350
Western Wyoming Community College	260	260	260	305

WICHE

Improving Education In The West

WICHE, the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, is a nonprofit regional organization helping states cooperatively meet the education and manpower needs of the West. Member states are Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. WICHE's Information Clearinghouse has initiated this Information Series to provide assistance to higher education and governmental policy makers in the West.

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